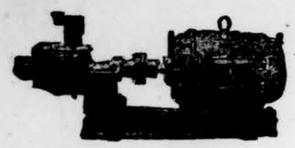
Regd. No. B 1065 CITY EDITION Regd. No. B 1065

PUMPS & PUMPSETS



THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO., 9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.

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To cure common cold and tonsilities douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at bay and soothes irritated tissues. Obtainable at all chemists.

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VOL. XXVII NO. 105 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

Axis Powers Contemplate Joint Move?

Answer To So-called Encirclement Bloc

Ribbentrop To Meet Ciano To-day

Berlin Takes Steps To Form "Neutrality Front" In Northern Europe

BERLIN, May 3.

It is announced that Herr Von Ribbentrop is leaving for Italy to-morrow evening on a visit lasting several days. It is added Herr Von Ribbentrop will have a personal interview with Count Ciano.

JOINT MOVE BY AXIS POWERS?

Foreign political circles believe that the Axis Powers contemplate some joint move to answer the so-called Encirclement Bloc.

'NEUTRALITY FRONT'

Simultaneously Germany is taking steps for the formation of "a Neutrality Front" in Northern Europe, it is indicated. The Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, have already been approached and it is believed that negotiations are proceeding or about to be begun with the Baltic States, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

OBJECT OF CIANO-RIBBENTROP MEETING

BERLIN, May 3.

Herr Von Ribbentrop will meet Count Ciano near Lake Como in Northern Italy.

The visit follows closely Herr Von Brauchitschs who is now in Libya and is expected to return to Rome at the end of the week.

DANZIG AND POLAND

It is assumed here that Danzig and Poland will be the chief subjects Herr Von Ribbentrop wants to discuss with Count Ciano. They will probably be at Rome together, when Col. Beck replies to Herr Hitler in the Polish Chamber on May 5. Thus little time will be lost in deciding the reaction of the Axis.

UNDOUBTEDLY ANY POLISH CLAIM TO DANZIG WILL BE REJECTED MOST ENERGETICALLY BY GERMANY RELYING ON SGR. MUSSOLINI TO GIVE THE REICH FULL SUPPORT.—Reuter.

Formal Termination Of Naval Agreement

LONDON, May 3.

The British acknowledgment of the German Note terminating the Anglo-German Naval Agreement was sent to Berlin yesterday. It is expected that the Government's observations will follow shortly.

BERLIN AND NON-AGGRESSION PACT

STOCKHOLM, May 3.

A meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland will probably take place at Stockholm on May 9 to discuss, it is thought, the soundings recently made by Germany in regard to non-aggression pacts.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ANGLO-NAZI NAVAL PACT?

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain, asked a number of questions in regard to the denunciation of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement by Germany, declared that the Government did not regard the assurances recently given to Poland as in any way inconsistent with the provisions of the naval agreements. There were no provisions permitting either Government to denounce the validity of the Agreements.

He was not sure if it was Herr Hitler's proposal that another treaty should be negotiated but the Government were considering what reply they should make.

Col. J. J. Llewellin, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, told the House that no decision had yet been reached whether to scrap or retain two battleships of the Royal Sovereign class carrying 15-inch guns as the result of the denunciation of the agreement.—Reuter.

ANGLO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, May 3.

It is understood that the position of Anglo-Soviet negotiations was discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting. No instructions regarding the British reply to the Soviet proposals has been so far sent to the British Ambassador in Moscow.

It is understood that exchanges of views regarding the negotiations are at present taking place with the French Government.—Reuter.

LIBYA SATRAP FOR CAIRO

CAIRO, May 3.

Sgr. Balbo, Governor of Libya, is arriving here on May 8. The Italian Minister has invited the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Egypt, Lt.-General Sir Robert Gordon-Finlayson and Air Marshal, Sir William Mitchell to a dinner to meet Sgr. Balbo.—Reuter.

Chamberlain Refutes Encirclement Charge

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons Mr. R. A. Butler said that no steps are being taken to make the Bri-

(Continued on page 7, column 3.)

FORWARD BLOC IN CONGRESS

Subhas Chandra Bose Explains Its Policy

CALCUTTA, May 3.

The necessity of forming a bloc within the Congress for rallying all radical and Anti-Imperialist, progressive elements in the country on the basis of a minimum programme representing the greatest common measure of agreement among radicals of all shades of opinion was stressed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a statement on the present political situation in the country before a gathering of about 20,000 men which assembled at the Shraddhanand Park this evening to congratulate Mr. Bose on the stand he had taken at the recent A.I.C.C. meeting and on his resignation of the Presidentship of the Indian National Congress.

The new bloc, whose formation was finally decided upon at a recent informal conference in Calcutta will be called "the forward bloc," which Mr. Bose has decided to join. It will function as an integral part of the Congress, accept the present Congress constitution—its creed, policy and programme—and will cherish the highest respect and regard for Mahatma Gandhi's personality and complete faith in his political doctrine of non-violent non-co-operation. But that will not mean, said Mr. Bose, that the bloc will necessarily have confidence in the present high command of the Congress.—A. P.

OBJECT OF "FORWARD BLOC"

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Analysing the composition of the Congress in his speech at the Shraddhananda meeting to-day since the time of his release from internment in 1937 till his resignation, Mr. Bose said: "After mature deliberation I have come to the conclusion that the cause of Leftist consolidation can be furthered only by a move like the present one. If the Socialist leaders decline to sponsor this move, it is for others, who believe in the idea to come forward and do so.

"The Official bloc in the Congress has as its organisational basis the Gandhi Seva Sangha. The Forward bloc, when it is fully developed, will serve as the organisational basis of all non-official, Radical and Socialist elements."

Mr. Bose maintained that an internal crisis was inevitable today or to-morrow owing to the uncompromising attitude of the present High Command, and it was better to face it immediately for ultimate unity.—United Press.

Tagore's Telegram To Bose

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has sent the following telegram to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose:—

"The dignity and forbearance which you have shown in the midst of the most aggravating situation has won my admiration and confidence in your leadership. The same perfect decorum has still to be maintained by Bengal for the sake of her own self-respect and thereby to help to turn your apparent defeat into permanent victory."—United Press.

Tegart Leaves Palestine

JERUSALEM, May 3.

Sir Charles Tegart left Palestine on the completion of his appointment in 1937 as Adviser to the Palestine Government.—Reuter.

Stop Press See Page 7

Field-Marshal Goering, Chief of the German Air Force, spent a few days in Rome on his way back from N. Africa. He is seen chatting with the "Duce" in the picture.

Roosevelt's Reply To Hitler

Move For New "Cash And Carry" Neutrality Law In Case Of War

WASHINGTON, May 3.

ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE QUARTER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ONLY REPLY TO HERR HITLER'S SPEECH WILL BE A RECOMMENDATION TO THE CONGRESS FOR A NEW 'CASH AND CARRY' NEUTRALITY LAW.

Arms Supply On Cash Basis

In the event of war, the projected measure would make American arms available to Britain and France, who presumably would pay the necessary cash.

No Statement To Be Issued

The President, it is stated, has decided against a rebuttal statement to Herr Hitler.

Why Tip The Scale?

White House Secretary, Mr. Stephen Early remarked: "When you get a situation that seems a little better balanced, why tip the scales?"—Reuter.

MAHATMA OPENS GANDHI SEVA SANGH EXHIBITION

BRINDAVAN, (Champaran), May 3.

Mahatma Gandhi this evening declared open the exhibition organised by the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

Earlier, Babu Rajendra Prasad hoisted the tri-colour flag in the Conference enclosure. Mahatma Gandhi, speaking at the flag hoisting, appealed to the people to wear Khadi and to encourage and develop national industries.—A.P.

HOPES OF SETTLEMENT GETTING REMOTE

Rajkot Authorities And Moderates Disagree

RAJKOT, May 3.

The chances of a successful conclusion of the negotiations between the State authorities and certain prominent citizens of Rajkot now appear to be remote.

The Parishad has kept aloof from these negotiations but hopes were entertained that a settlement would be reached between the State authorities and certain

(Continued on page 7, column 7.)

Transvaal Restrictions On Asiatics

Ban On Trading Licences And Letting Or Occupation Of Land For Two Years

CAPE TOWN, May 3.

The Asiatics Transvaal Land Trading Act is published to-day.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS

It makes further provision with regard to restrictions of trading by Asiatics in Transvaal and occupation of land by them in Transvaal.

NEW TRADING LICENCES

THE GRANT OF CERTIFICATES FOR ISSUE OF NEW TRADING LICENCES TO ASIATICS IN TRANSVAAL IS FROHIBITED UNTIL MAY 1, 1941, EXCEPT WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE MINISTER FOR INTERIOR.

LETTING TO AND OCCUPATION BY ASIATICS OF LAND IN TRANSVAAL, NOT OCCUPIED BY COLOURED PERSONS ON APRIL 30, 1939, IS PROHIBITED UNTIL MAY 1, 1941, EXCEPT WITH THE MINISTER'S PERMISSION.

EXEMPTIONS

THE PROVISIONS WILL NOT APPLY TO ANY AREA WHICH UNDER THE TERMS OF THE TRANSVAAL LAW OF 1885 IS ASSIGNED TO ASIATICS OR WHICH IS SET APART FOR OCCUPATION BY ASIATICS UNDER THE TRANSVAAL MUNICIPAL ORDINANCE, 1905.—Reuter.

NO ENCROACHMENT ON EUROPEAN AREAS

SIMLA, May 2.

That the Indians nowhere were found to have penetrated into European areas either for the purpose of residence or trade is evidenced by the memorandum submitted by the Transvaal Indian Congress. In all towns, responsible witnesses on behalf of the town councils agreed that the Indians have, on a voluntary basis, remained within their own areas, and that they were in the majority of cases occupying the same parts of the town which they occupied 15 or 30 years back.

It is learnt that two clerks of Pretoria, when asked to quote specific instances of penetration by the Indians into European areas in Pretoria, could give as an only instance the land occupied by Asiatics in Prinsloo Street for close on half a century. The self same clerks had admitted that there was not much of an intrusion by the Indians into other parts of Pretoria. Similar conditions also prevails in other parts of Transvaal as it is in Eastern and Northern Transvaal.

The popular view in Transvaal is that there is no justification for taking alarmist views when the Indians constitute so very small a proportion of the total population of Transvaal. They are also surprised at the racial antagonism which occasionally crops up in country towns.—United Press.

ITALIAN PILOTS DISAPPEAR

ROME, May 3.

Two well-known Italian pilots, Colonels Miglia and Carducci have disappeared, while on a flight from Tripoli to Tobruk. They accompanied Balbos on his Atlantic flights in 1930 and 1933. —Reuter.

New President Of Marylebone Cricket Club

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Stanley Christopherson has been elected President of the Marylebone Cricket Club in succession to Earl Baldwin. Mr. Christopherson played against Australia in 1884 and he was Kent's chief bowler for some years.—Reuter.

"GUNGA DIN"

Motion Picture Society Has Expressed No Opinion

Mr. B. D. Bharucha, Secretary of the Motion Picture Society of India, writes:—

With reference to the news appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 29th April, 1939, under the heading Appeal Against Ban on Film "Gunga Din Not Anti-Indian" I am desired to inform you that the statement made by the General Manager of R.K.O. Radio Pictures Ltd., to the effect that the Executive heads of the Motion Picture Society of India have previewed the film "Gunga Din" and are of the opinion that there is nothing in the picture detrimental to India as a country or to its people as individuals is incorrect. None of the Executive heads of the Motion Picture Society of India have seen the film "Gunga Din" officially and have consequently expressed no official opinion on the same.

I shall be glad if you will kindly extend to us the courtesy of publishing this contradiction prominently in your paper.

GOEBBELS ON WAR PATH

BERLIN, May 3.

"We shall pay back doubly and trebly", declares Dr. Goebbels' newspaper 'Angriff' referring to the expulsion of Germans from Great Britain.

The paper adds: "London may note that our patience is exhausted in this matter also. We shall reply to the expulsions in the only possible ways. Nobody shall come then and reproach us."

The "Angriff" attributes the expulsions from Great Britain to "Jewish Liberal influence."—Reuter.

Fr. Warships Leave Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, May 3.

All the remaining visiting French warships left this morning, some in an easterly and others in a westerly direction.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

Sunni-Muslim Bachelor Officer, settled in Bombay, income 450/- handsome, cultured, 27, father high official, rich and respectable family, desires marrying daughter of knight, merchant, officer, or landlord. No Shia-Sunni distinction. Broad-minded can marry Memon, Khoja or Mughal, etc. Please write M. M. Ally, C/o Poste Restante G.P.O. Bombay. (11716)

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Opportunity to earn livelihood, Rs. 3 to 30 per day. Solve unemployment working on knitting machines of Rs. 325 and 4,700. Guarantee given, dispose productions, experience unnecessary, distance immaterial. Detail with anna stamp. Distributors, Asiatic Knitting Commercial Corpn. Ltd., 7, Esplanade East. 'Phone, 2365, Cal. Post Box 358, G.P.O., Bombay. (11676)

Wanted for a new settlement an executive head having experience of Municipal Boards, or Improvement Trusts or Town Areas with knowledge of construction of buildings, life of people in settlements, etc. Retired Deputy Collectors, I.C.S., and other qualified persons may apply stating minimum salary acceptable without which no application would be considered. Apply Box 126, 'Bombay Chronicle".

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

15th May—Radio Mechanics course for all students including undermatrics. Short period—Moderate fees—Thorough theoretical,—practical coaching. Also other advanced courses in Radio Engineering, Wireless Telegraphy,—A.M.I.E.E., etc., Radio Electric Institute, Lamington Chambers, Lamington Road, Bombay, 4. (103)

Wanted Students to become Certificated Accountants through our Postal Tuition. Splendid Prospects. Particulars free. Registrar, India School of Accountancy, Post Box 2020, Calcutta. (11675)

827 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for Silk and Woollen goods on liberal terms apply to see Sham Lal Menrai Inspector Jeejakar-wadi Room No. 17, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay. (11721)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

THE INDORE-MALWA UNITED MILLS LTD.

The Indore-Malwa United Mills, Ltd., announce of having removed their Office to their new premises "SEKSARIA CHAMBERS", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, with effect from 1st May, 1939. (123)

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Corporation, will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the Second day of June, 1939, at 11-15 O'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, of passing the following resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution, namely:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following, that is to say:—

(1) In Article 25, the word "fourteen" shall be deleted and the words "twenty-one" substituted therefor.
(2) In Article 90, the word "fourteen" appearing in line one shall be deleted and the words "twenty-one" substituted therefor. The proviso to this Article shall also be deleted and the following substituted therefor namely:—
"Any notice of a meeting to pass a Special Resolution shall specify the intention to propose the Resolution as a Special Resolution."
(3) In Article 114, the word "time" shall be inserted between the words "from time to" and "shall be named" in line eight.
(4) In Article 132, the words "whose period of office is liable to determination at any time by retirement of Directors in rotation" shall be deleted and the words "not being an ex-officio Director" substituted therefor.
(5) In Article 133, the words "so long only as the vacating Director would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred" shall be deleted and the words "only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Corporation and shall then be eligible for re-election" substituted therefor.
(6) In Article 164, the words "upon the footing that the same shall carry interest" appearing in line nine and the words "whilst carrying interest" appearing in line ten shall be deleted.
(7) The following shall be added to Article 194:—
"In the case of any member who has not given an address in British India, the Corporation shall, notwithstanding the provisions of these Articles, send a copy of any notice to such address, if any, in the United Kingdom as may be supplied by him for the giving of notices."

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated the 1st day of May, 1939.

137.

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALES

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF MODERN FURNITURE, Cabinet, wall clocks, Typewriters, Safes, Glassware, Crockery, Platedware etc., on SUNDAY, 10-30 A.M. at 82, Lamington Road near Lal Chimney. The property of J. C. Henleys, Esq., on view.

Auctioneer D. MISTRY & CO., Tel. 22801.

Public Notices

THE STEEL CORPORATION OF BENGAL, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Steel Corporation of Bengal, Ltd., will be held on Friday, 2nd June, 1939, at 11 a.m., at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1938.
(2) To elect Directors.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

(4) To consider and if thought fit to approve the draft to be submitted to the meeting of an Agreement intended to be entered into with The Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., relating to the modification in certain respects of the existing Supply Agreement dated the 29th day of April, 1937 and made between the Corporation and The Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 22nd May to 2nd June, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 1st May, 1939.

136.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT BHAVANISHANKAR ROAD, DADAR.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Amin Desai & Nanavati Attorneys for Messrs. Danaji Javaji & others trading under the name of Messrs. Javaji Keraji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Gajanan Dwarkanath Dadarkar, in pursuance of the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th February 1938 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property THIS DAY (Thursday) the 4th May 1939 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure land together with buildings situate at Dadar Road admeasuring 3588 Square Yards or thereabouts and entered by the Collector under New No. 4000 New Survey No. 1856 and Cadastral Survey No. 1250 part of the Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward No. 3303 (1) Street No. 767 G. Ward No. 3303 (2) Street No. 767 A. G. Ward No. 3303 (3) Street No. 767B, G. Ward No. 3304 (1 & 2) (4) Street Nos. 768, 768A, 768C. and G. Ward No. 3304 (5) Street No. 768D.

For further particulars & conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin Desai & Nanavati Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at No. 77, Medow Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF LAND AND BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "MANI VILLA" AT DADAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of May, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. on the premises the undermentioned property.

Foras Freehold land together with the dwelling house or bungalow known as Mani Villa situate on the southern side of Dadar Cross Road, Bombay, admeasuring about 871 Sq. Yds. being part of land bearing New Survey No. 1D/2001, Cadastral Survey No. 78 of Dadar Naigam and Vadala Division, Municipal G Ward No. 522 (5B) and Street No. 1555DDD.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee 60, Forbes Street, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35	17 15
	Mon.	Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:- Sunday, Monday, Tuesday Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 8-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Departures from Juhu Monday and Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 10-45 a.m.

Peons To Wait In Deputation On Premier

PATNA, May 2.

At a meeting of the working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Peons' Association held here yesterday a resolution deciding that a deputation of the peons should wait upon the Hon. Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha, Prime Minister of Bihar, and explain to him the condition of the peons and the hardships which they are put to, was adopted.

It was further resolved that the attention of the Government should be drawn to the recommendation of the Corruption Enquiry Committee as well as to the measures taken by the United Provinces Government for raising the salary of the peons from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 and also making sufficient modification in the leave and pension rules.—United Press.

Good Welfare Work In Junagadh: Total Of Welfare Centres Reaches 19

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, May 1.

The fourteenth annual report of the working of the Junagadh State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and the twenty-fifth of the Junagadh State Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association for the year ending 31st December, 1938, was submitted by the Managing Committee of the institutions this evening in a public meeting, held in the artistically decorated hall of the branch building of the R. C. Society. Besides the President Sahebzada Sardar Mahamad Khanji, B.C.S., J.P., Dewan of Junagadh, many distiguished members of the gentry, State officials and merchants were present at this enthusiastic gathering.

Capt. Dr. P. T. Mazumdar, Chief Medical Officer, as Chairman of these two institutions after giving some idea of the general outlines of the progress of the working of the institutions requested Mrs. E. M. Rose, Hon. Secretary to present the report on behalf of the Managing Committee.

YEAR OF PROGRESS

Mrs E. M. Rose, then read the report. Among other important contents, the items relating to infantwelfare centres Ladies sewing Branch, Ambulance classes, supply of comforts and Nursing Materials to the public, "First Aid and other social services at the Maha Shivratri Bhavnath Fair were more interesting.

Prizes and certificates of Merit were then distributed by the Dewan to the successful candidates at the test examinations of the First Aid and St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Sahebzada Sardar Mahommad Khanji, the Dewan Saheb and President of the meeting then paid a fitting tribute to the Managing Committee.

NANAVATY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty then said that the report read before them had spoken for itself. The Red Cross centre on Mount Girnar is located in the premises of the Jatashankari Dharmashala (Janatariam).

Children Bought And Sold In British Colonies

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail).

"I am sure that children are bought in Hong Kong and sent down for sale here; the Hong Kong authorities are certain of it as well but it is hard to prove," Mr. R. H. Oakeley, assistant Protector of Chinese, Selangor, told the Magistrate at Kuala Lumpur, Mr. A. J. Grattan-Bellew, when a Chinese woman and her husband were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for attempting to sell two Chinese girls, aged seven and eight years.

Mr. Oakeley added he believed a regular trade in children existed between Hong Kong and Malaya.

The Hong Kong Chinese Protectorate were very perturbed over the matter.

In one month 11 boys and three girls had come under his notice but the cases could not be proved, Mr. Oakeley added. In any case, it was no offence to sell a boy.

The prosecution alleged that the woman accused and two other women attempted to sell the girls to several families for about £ 20.

In a statement, the woman accused said she lived by begging and the man accused declared the children were his and that he had given orders for them to be sold.—Reuter

INDIANS AND ARABS STAND AS ONE MAN

Opposition To Reservation Of Kenya Highlands

Never in the history of Mombasa had there been such a huge gathering to express disapproval of Government's policy and never had there been a meeting in Mombasa when Arabs, Africans and Indians made a common cause and stood on one platform to present a solid front against a common grievance.

In opening the proceedings Hon. Mr. A B. Patel said:—

The history of land policy sanctioned and pursued in this country by the Government on the pressure of European interested in acquiring, one may even say grabbing land by no means discloses any fairness, justice or regard for others. The reservation of Kenya Highlands for Europeans in the teeth of strong opposition from Indians and others was an act devoid of all justice and its resulting preference to even foreign nationals of European descent over British subject of non-European origin raises a grave constitutional issue within the British Empire, inasmuch as such a policy is sanctioned by the Imperial Government in a Colony directly under its control. This policy lays down not only a second class citizenship for the British subjects of non-European origin and gives first class citizenship to the British European citizens but also gives a better status to the foreign Europeans to non-European British subjects of the Empire.

BREACH OF PLEDGES

The Kenya Highlands League has been organised with a view to carry on agitation to obtain reversal of this policy of reservation of Highlands for Europeans and withdrawal of the Kenya, (Highlands) Order-in-Council 1939.

To achieve this object the League will take all necessary but peaceful means.

This League intends one day, if found necessary, to adopt effective though peaceful means to back its representations in order to persuade the Government that the League is serious in achieving object.

NATIONAL INSULT.

Indians, Arabs and other Asians do undoubtedly feel the present Highland policy as an insult to their respective nations and to themselves. To an African the present policy must be intolerable if one remembers that in his own country he is debarred from acquiring or holding land in its most fertile part. Such a step is beyond all bounds of justice.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Mombasa resolves to lend its full support to the Kenya Highlands League in its aim to obtain reversal of the policy of reservation of Kenya Highlands for Europeans."

Cochin Govt.'s Support To Idea Of Economic Council

Sir Shanmukham's Answers To Questionnaire Issued By National Planning Commission

ERNAKULAM, (By Mail.)

The need for the immediate establishment of a Federal Government in India is stressed by Sir Shanmukam, Cochin Dewan, in his reply on behalf of the Cochin Government to the questionnaire issued by the National Planning Commission set up by the Indian National Congress.

RESULT OF ECONOMIC SURVEY.

The report to the Commission states that an economic survey of certain typical villages conducted recently in the State revealed that among independent labourers an average family consisting of an elderly parent, an adult son, his wife and two children generally earned an annual income of about Rs. 115.

This amount was distributed under various heads of the family budget. Rs. 9 was spent for toddy and tobacco, while only Re. 1 was spent for children's education.

Thus the villages existed in the Cochin State, but hardly lived.

The amount that they spent for food for all members of a family ought to be spent for one adult member alone, should he enjoy a modest life according to the calculations of dietary specialists.

Three times the present standard earning might be given an adequate standard of life and the Government's aim at present is at least to double the present income of a villager. The development may be attained within one decade.

Poverty in all its phases must simultaneously be tackled, state the Government in the report. But as physical and intellectual poverty cannot effectively be tackled without a substantial reduction in economic poverty, the main effort at the first stages must be economic.

NEED OF CO-ORDINATION.

Co-ordination of all Governments in India, and of Governments and the public, is absolutely necessary and in the absence of that co-ordination it would be next to impossible to obtain beneficent results. It would be impossible for any Government by themselves to do anything or show results unless their activities were co-ordinated with other public activities.

REDEMPTION FROM DEBT.

The central problem it is stated is to redeem the rural population from existing debt and to rescue them from poverty. The heavy burden of debt has to be lightened and the earning capacity increased to raise their standard of living.

SCOPE FOR HEAVY INDUSTRIES.

As regards the development of heavy industries, there is every scope in the Cochin State for at least one fully equipped engineering workshop for iron, steel and malleable castings and similar work.

As regards the Cochin Government's help to industries, the report states that financial and technical assistance is being rendered wherever possible and necessary. To that end, the State Aid to Industries act has been enacted.

LACK OF CO-ORDINATED POLICY.

Skilled workmen are available in large numbers. Labour of a very intelligent type is available in plenty.

As most factory industries are run by individuals, there is lack of co-ordinated policy in the matter of marketing and consequently industries themselves suffer.

Transport facilities are well provided but the general grievances regarding freight on Indian railways is felt here also.

Dealing with agriculture, Government state that most of the cultivable land has been brought under cultivation. It has been the Government's policy to disafforest and make available for cultivation, without prejudice to the principles of forest conservancy.

NO REVOLUTIONARY METHODS

"This State is the most highly educated region throughout India. Rural development activities are fostered by Government to improve the condition of the population in the villages. A special rural development officer has been appointed and the departments are trying to improve the conditions of life of the villager. For this specific funds have been provided."

On the question of prevention by legislation of fragmentation of agricultural holdings below an economic size, Government observe that economic thought in Cochin "has not advanced so far as to allow revolutionary methods to stop the evil of fragmentation. The process, however, may be discouraged providing facilities for consolidation".

Supporting the idea of establishing an all-India Industrial or Economic Council, the Government of Cochin State, such council should watch and direct the work on a planned programme. To work with authority, it must function under the Central Government.

As for inter-provincial economic relations, almost all industries in Cochin compete with those of Travancore and British Malabar. The most important way to avoid unfair competition seems to be some sort of selling arrangements and division of market.

There should be a central agency to guide the establishment of industries relating to national defence. That agency should be the Central Government.

Barsi Lokamanya Mill Women On Strike

(From A Correspondent.)

BARSI, May 2.

Summer is becoming more and more unbearable, the maximum temperature being 106 degrees at present.

During the last four days, there was so to say, a series of drowning fatalities at Barsi. Two women are stated to have committed suicide by jumping into a well. The third tragedy occurred when a woman while drawing water from a well lost her balance and fell into the well. Despite efforts of some persons to save her, she died.

The general meeting of the Barsi Municipal Borough was held yesterday morning when the question of the resignation tendered by Mr. G. R. Zadbuke, the President, came up for consideration. The resignation was not accepted and the meeting unanimously expressed its confidence in the President.

The women workers numbering about 100 in the Lokamanya Mills, Barsi have gone on strike. The cause of the strike is stated to be that the workers did not receive adequate wages. Talks of settlement between the workers and the management are going on.

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THE MOST EMOTIONAL HUMAN DRAMA

of a FATHER'S SACRIFICE for THE SON

HER LAST DESIRE

SAGAR'S LATEST TRIUMPH IN SOCIALS

YAKUB, MAYA, SATISH, ADVANI SANKATA, JYOTI

TO-DAY LAST DAY

AT

MINERVA

4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.

SAGAR SESSIONS FROM TO-MORROW:

FRI. 5th & SAT. 6th
MANMOHAN

SUN. 7th & MON. 8th
JAGIRDAR

TUES. 9th
CAPT. KIRTIKUMAR

WED. 10th
JUDGMENT OF ALLAH

THUR. 11th
KULVADHU

DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE TO SEE SAGAR'S BEST PREVIOUS SUCCESSES!

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After 2 Days

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KARDAR

DROPPING ALL HIS PREVIOUS HITS!

Shree RANJIT MOVIETONE'S FINEST of FILMS:—

THE KICK'

STARRING:

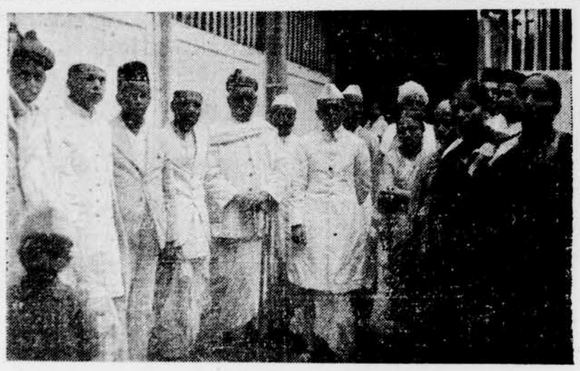
MAGNIFICENT

MADHURI

KUMAR, CHARLIE, WAHIDAN, LALA YAKUB RAM MARATHE.

Next SATURDAY

WEST-END



Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister to the Bombay Government, visited the Hindu Women's Rescue Home, Poona, on April 30. He is seen in the picture with Mr. N. C. Kelkar and some workers and guests of the institution.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1.231 kc/s.)

8-0 a.m. Musical Medley. 8-20 News in English. 8-30 Film Songs. 12-30 p.m. Geet. 12-35 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 12.55 Celluloid Duets. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Dhun Bhairvin. 1-30 Music 3-30 One Thhat and Different Aspects. 4-0 Ladio Ploglam. 4-15 All with Leaping Hearts. 6-0 Song from Ekach Pyala. 6-10 Mohammad Umar Khan. 6-20 H. Khan Mastana. 6-30 Indira Wadkar. 6-45 Nautch Dhun. 6-50 H. Khan Mastana. 7-0 The Dianas. (Marathi) by Mrs. Sudha Joshi. 7-15 R. G. Phatak. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Education: By H. Godiwalla. 8-0 Indira Wadkar. 8-15 Ap Ka Khat Mila. By Bombay Khan. 8-30 Bal Kavi. 8-55 Local News and Announcements. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News in English. 9-35 Pandit Rao Nagarker. 10-5 Gat Basant on the Sitar. 10-10 Indira Wadkar.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s.)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Songs at Sunset. 6-30 Dhun Khammaj. 6-40 Pandit Rao Nagarker. 7-0 to 9-35 in Bombay 1. 9-35 Agnes Barrett: Pianoforte Recital. 9-45 Enrico Caruso: Tenor. 10-0 Mehli Mehta: Violin Recital. 10-20 Frieda Dyer: Vocal Recital. 10-30 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

333.6 metres (886 kc/s.)

7-30 a.m. Radio Orchestra. 7-35 Radhabai. 7-50 Haider Husain. 7-55 Peare Imamuddin. 1-30 p.m. Your Selections. 6-10 Kumari Reba Sen Gupta. 6-25 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 6-30 Radhabai. 6-50 Surbhar Recital. 6-55 Peare Imamuddin. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 Science and Medicine: By Dr. S. A. Hashmi. 8-15 Mohabbat Ka Gunan. 9-45 Matters of Moment. By Edward Thompson, (from B. B. C.). 10-0 Radhabai. 10-15 Peare Imamuddin.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. London's River. 2-0 Variety Concert.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)

6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Peare Imamuddin. 6-35 On Wings of Song. 6-55 Faiyaz Muhammad. 7-15 Radhabai. 7-30 Instrumental Duet. 7-40 Peare Imamuddin. 8-0 to 9-35 As in Delhi 1. 9-35 B. B. B. Records. 10-5 Dance Ditties.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s.)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.8 metres (9.590 kc/s.)

6-0 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)

6-0 p.m. Santu Khan Qawwal & Party. 6-20 Idanbai of Gujarat. 6-40 Sardar Husain. 6-50 Santu Khan Qawwal & Party. 7-0 For the Countryside. 7-30 Idanbai. 7-40 Surayya Jabeen. 8-0 Idanbai of Gujarat. 8-15 Santu Khan Qawwal. 8-30 Ao Kahani Likhen. 8-50 Surayya Jabeen. 9-35 Europe: By M. L. Chowla. 9-50 Santu Khan Qawwal. 10-10 Idanbai.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. A variety.

12-30 p.m. Erwin Klein. 1-25 Market rates in English. 1-30 For you, Madam! 2-15 Light tunes. 5-First Div. football League match. By Bertie Meyer. 6-10 Ashit Mukherjee. 6-30 Ashutosh Das. 6-35 Shova Kundu. 6-50 The two in music. 7-0 Angurbala. 7-10 K. C. Dey. 7-45 Angurbala. 8-5 This is a queer world! (Bengali). 9-10 Sonata in F for pianoforte and horn. Op. 17. 9-30 Henry VIII and his wives by Lucy Howie. 9-45 Studio concert.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta I. 6-10 For countryside. 7-0 to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. Shahnai: Dhun Thumri. 6-10 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpur. 6-20 Pageant of Hindi poetry. 6-40 Rubai and Tarana. 6-55 Bismillah and party. 7-10 Bhajans. 7-20 Rashke Jahan. 7-45 Bismillah and party. 8-0 Guru Granth Saheb: (Hindustani). 8-15 Records. 8-35 Nayakon ke Lakshan. 9-40 Psycho-analysis: K. C. Bhattacharya. 9-55 Rashke Jahan. 10-20 Tandav dance. 10-30 Farmaishi Geet. 10-40 Bismillah and party.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. M S. Hariharva Iyer Vocal. 5-30 V. Subbaroya Pillai Brothers: Nagaswaram. 6-0 M. S. Harihar Iyer Vocal. 6-30 V. Subaroya Pillai Brothers: Nagaswaram. 7-5 All cut of love. (Tamil). 7-15 Brave music. 7-30 Kana Kankoti: Kambodi. 7-45 Semmangudi R. Srinivasa Iyer: Vocal. 9-20 That opium business by G. Parthasarathy. 9-35 White horse inn. 9-45 Frances day. 10-0 Henry Cornaris and the Connemara Hotel Dance Orchestra. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 to 6-0 As in Madras I. 6-0 Arogya Lakshmi (Tamil). 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras I. 9-35 Aiyaviengar: Veena.

Peshawar Programme

(This Station broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 11 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.).

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Pianoforte by Irene Kohler. 7-45 Lucky dip (15th Edition). 8-30 English folk-music. 9-0 Music for dancing. 9-30 News. 9-45 Matters of moment by Edward Thompson. 10-0 Fred Hartley and his sextet. 10-25 Sports news and market notes.

PATHE

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STARRING:

MIA SLAVENSKA
YVETTE CHAUVIRE
JANINE CHARRAT

of the NATIONAL OPERA, Paris

THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR

SCOPE OF GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS IN BOMBAY

Govt.'s Support To Pool Formed By Indian Companies

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, (By Mail).

Surat Branch of the Indian Globe Insurance Company Limited, was formally opened by the Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister of the Local Self-Government, of Bombay Government, on 29th ultimo.

Sheth Vijayasinh Govindji, Managing Agents, of the Indian Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., requested the Hon. Mr. Patil to declare open the Branch Office at Surat.

ADVANTAGE TO COMPANIES.

In the course of his speech, Sheth Vijayasinh referred to the Insurance Act, combined working of the three Companies, viz., the Indian Globe, Universal and Vulcan Insurance Companies in several provinces in India and Africa. He said that this experiment had resulted into a great advantage to the Companies concerned, by way of reduction of expenses, and writing of business. He was prepared to enlarge this experiment, and give due share of business to other Companies joining such an experiment.

Hon. Mr. Patil who performed the opening ceremony of the Surat Branch of the Indian Globe Insurance Co., Ld., Bombay.

POOL SYSTEM.

He also referred to the Pool that has been formed with a view that the patronage of the Government and the semi-Government Institutions may be extended to the Indian Insurance Companies, without the necessity of leaving the option to the officers of the Government to pick and choose from among the Indian Companies.

SCOPE OF BUSINESS.

Hon. Mr. Patil, referred to the life Insurance business and general insurance business in India, and the principles underlying the insurance business. He also pointed out the scope of general insurance business in an industrial province like Bombay, and appealed to the general public to place their insurance business with the Indian Companies only.

He referred to the policy of the Bombay Government, and other Governments in India, of patronising Indian Insurance Companies, and of supporting the pool that has been formed by a very large number of Indian Insurance Companies for taking over Government business. He appealed to the Companies forming the pool to persuade other Indian Companies as well to join it, and make it a strong central all India body.

The final of the Hayes Hockey Cup Tournament was played between the Bombay City "A" and the Proctor Ladies. The Bombay City won by 3 goals to nil. Photo shows an incident near the Proctor Ladies' goal post.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

The story of how a client diverted the attention of a goldsmith to some coins on the road and insisted in his picking them and how he disappeared with a bag of gold, was narrated today before Mr. K. J. Khambatta at the Girgaum Court yesterday.

It was stated that the coins on the road had been placed by an accomplice of the accused.

On a complaint lodged at the Maharbavri Police Station the suspect was arrested and released on bail till the 15th instant.

Left penniless and homeless, by the sudden death of her parents a couple of months back, a minor Muslim girl of Mysore left for Bombay a fortnight ago in search of a job. She managed to reach Byculla a week back.

She was standing on the platform without knowing where to go when a well-dressed young man approached her and asked her where she wanted to go. She narrated her hardships and difficulties how she was alone and friendless in the world.

The young man professed great sympathy and promised that he would get her a good job. She followed him and that night she lived with him at his place at Madanpura. At dead of night while the girl was fast asleep, the "Good Samaritan" is alleged to have ravished her and she was asked to keep mum.

The neighbours suspected something and they questioned him. Next morning he took her him. Next morning he took her to DeLisle Road and kept in a locked room for two days. The neighbours informed the police and the man was arrested.

The girl was removed to the Children's Home.

Alleged Cruelty To Wife

Unable to bear any longer the tortures alleged to have been inflicted on her by her husband and mother-in-law, a newly-married young girl fled from her husband's residence at Madanpura on Monday evening and sought the protection of her parents at Naigaum.

Married about five months back, she is alleged to have had a hard time at her husband's house. She was, it is alleged mercilessly beaten during the last five months, several times chained hand and foot and on several occasions with red-hot iron. Her short married life proved to be a bed of thorns.

On Monday evening, when the husband and the mother-in-law were out, she fled from the place and went to her mother at Naigaum.

A few hours later the husband is alleged to have gone there with five others, dragged her out of the house and removed her in a taxi to his house.

Since Monday night she is alleged to have been imprisoned in the house and to make escape impossible, she was chained. Not even a particle of water was given to her.

In the meanwhile the mother of the girl lodged a complaint at Dadar Police Court, and a search-warrant was issued for the production of the girl.

The Police went to the husband's place where they found the girl lying in a corner, helpless her hands and foot being secured by chains by a lock.

The key of the lock was recovered from the mother-in-law, who was arrested.

The girl was then taken charge by the police.

For Kurla Municipal Election

The Hon Secretary of the Bombay Suburban Congress Committee writes:—

The following are the names of the Congress candidates for the Kurla Municipal elections approved by the Maharashtra Provincial Parliamentary Board:

Shri Somnath S. Dave, Shri Y. M. Shinde, Shri Mathuben Barve, Shri Shanker Hiraji Kabade (Harijan), Shri Wamanrao Kale, Shri Banwarilal Agarwal, Shri Bhagwandas Khushaldas Patel, Shri Somabhai Patel, Shri Bhagwat Dayal, Shri Mahadeo V. Bandal, Shri Narayan M. More (Harijan), Shri Sakharam Bayaji More (Harijan), Shri Khetsibhai Mehta, and Shri R. G. Varange.

Tiger Shot Dead

(From Our Correspondent).

MAHABLESHWAR, May 2.

On Saturday the 29th ultimo a decent-sized tiger was shot dead near the Aurthor Seat Point, Old Mahableshwar, by Mr and Mrs. P. Dalal of Bombay.

It seems the tiger was simply causing havoc amongst the village folk of the forest areas and had taken a toll of half a dozen village cattle. The villagers managed to affect "Haka" in co-operation with Mr. Dalal inviting about two hundred people and the beast was driven out of its hiding place and shot dead.

TO-DAY

AT 1-30 P. M.

ZANANA SHOW

Three Attractions

WADIAS'

Jungle King

(2) HARIPURA CONGRESS TOPICAL (will be shown in ZANANA SHOW ONLY).

(3) With GANDHIJI in DELHI

LAMINGTON

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EZRA MIR'S BEST PRODUCTION Now RUNNING In

2ND WEEK

AT

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun.: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

HE LOVED A LIVELY 'SEVIKA'— UT FOUND SHE WAS HIS

HEAD CLERK'S DAUGHTER!

FOR HER SAKE HE JOINED THE PROHIBITION PARADE—AND WAS LATE AT HIS OFFICE—AND WAS FINED BY HER FATHER—AND RAN ABOUT THIS WAY AND THAT—ALL FOR——

A BOTTLE OF BRANDY

HUNS PICTURES' SIDE-SPLITTING MUSICOMEDY Written By—PRINCIPAL ATRE

Directed By—WINAYAK

From SATURDAY SIXTH MAY AT MAJESTIC

Distributors—FAMOUS PICTURES, Bombay

CRICKET IN ENGLAND

Gloucestershire Beat Oxford By Five Wickets

LONDON: May 2.

At Oxford, in the match between Oxford University and Gloucester, Gloucester won by 5 wickets.

Oxford (First Innings) 281
(Eagar 74, Goddard 5 for 42).

Gloucester (First Innings, for 8 wkts. dec.) 213
(Evans 4 for 71).

Oxford (Second Innings) for 8 wkts. dec. 132

Gloucester (Second Innings) for 5 wkts. 206
(Crapp 53, Lyon 83).

—Reuter.

DUKE OF KENT MAY RACE HORSES IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, (By Mail)

The Duke of Kent is contemplating racing four or five horses in Australia. Finality in the matter has not been reached, but discussion is proceeding with the trainers, Frank Bullock and George Duller, both of whom are at present at Epsom. George Duller mentioned as the Duke's possible trainer.

The Duke's secretary expects that His Royal Highness will take greater interest in sport in Australia than it has been possible for him to do in England. The Duke hunted last year, but he has never been as keen as the Duke of Gloucester. Moreover he has not taken an active interest in English racing, nor has he owned a stable —"Austral News".

PRESIDENT OF FOOTBALL LEAGUE

LONDON: May 3.

The withdrawal of Brook Hirst, of the Huddersfield, leaves William Cuff, of Everton, as the only nomination for the president of the Football League, who will be elected at the annual meeting on June 5.—Reuter.

I. E. W.

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Nadkarni Cup Final

Young Goans And South Kanara Draw

Fourth Contest Fixed For Sunday Next

The Young Goans and South Kanara have to meet for the fourth time on Sunday next, as their third meeting in the final of the Nadkarni Cup Football Tournament, played at the Cooperage on Wednesday, was a pointless draw. The Goan supporters must be nibbling their nails for snatching a won match from their team. It was perfectly on the cards yesterday that South Kanara might have taken the Cup—from the holders. The Young Goans are said to have been better than the Kanara side, when they met in the final tie twice last month, but things were different when they clashed a third time. The Goans held a slight advantage in the initial period, but after the interval their opponents were equally good till ten minutes from the close, when, it will not be wrong to say, that South Kanara were on top. And in the extra time that was played, the Goan goal had the narrowest escape of the evening. Puthran had the goal at his mercy—he put it over the cross-bar.

The fixture taken as a whole was a duel, and the entire game was worthy of a final. The huge crowd inside the enclosures and the big gathering perched on all points of vantage outside the ground saw a splendid game. If Wednesday's play is repeated on Sunday, when the teams will meet again for the Cup, it is hard to forecast a decision one way or the other. With all things equal the team that scores first will win, as the lead will be kept at all costs.

In a brilliant game it is hard to individualize, yet, I will say that the defenders on both sides were in good form. Karkera, the South Kanara goalie distinguished himself. To balance things, I will bracket Backet and Alvarez, the Goan back line, for equal praise. They were stalwarts. Only one name a side was contemplated, but this pair of backs were fifty-fifty in despoiling their opponents.

THE GAME.

The game opened fast and the pace was maintained throughout. The Goans were first to attack. A clearance sent South Kanara away, Alvarez stopped them and put his side in the opposite area. Kookra, the Kanara left-wing, broke away only to send the ball out of play. The goal kick was trapped by a South Kanara forward, the movement that followed was stopped by Alvarez. He relieved pressure. The opposite forwards, however, returned, an infringement baulked them. This sent the Goans up and an attempt by the holders to score was correctly fielded by Karkera. A run down to the Goan goal ended in nothing. The Goans went over to other side, a dangerous raid was frustrated by Suvarna. Telang took the corner that was awarded to the Goans. He did his bit correctly, over anxiousness on the Goans' part spoilt this opportunity. Puthran was seen to break away on the left for Kanara, he got right up to the Goan penalty area, and then put in a weak shot. The only satisfaction he got was a corner, the ball went out of play off Backet's leg. Kanchan, who took the kick, put the ball behind the goal. Another hot raid by South Kanara ended fruitlessly. The Goans were now on top and remained in their opponents half for some time. A foul by South Kanara player gave the Goans a free kick 25 yards out, the shot was sent into one of the defenders, who cleared. Prabhakar, got away to the Goan goal and put it out left to Kookra. The latter was pulled up for offside. The free kick that ensued was temporary relief for the Goan, as South Kanara were in the picture again. An opinion was now formed that South Kanara were slow on the ball, they lacked the first-time tactics of the opposite side. A fault by South Kanara gave the Goans a kick within shooting range. Telang sent in a nice long shot. Karkera was equal to it. A corner was awarded the Goans, Telang did his duty as far as kick was concerned, but an excited forward spoilt things with a foul —a welcome breather to the opposite side. Telang, the Goan pivot, in defending fell and handled the ball dangerously near his own goal. Suvarna, who took the kick disappointed the South Kanara supporters by putting the ball yards over the goal. Half-time was announced with score love-all. When the teams got going again in the second spell both goals were visited in turn. A dangerous raid came from South Kanara first. Almeida broke up a threatening move. An effort by the other side was marred by a foul by a Goan attacker. This relief to South Kanara was short lived, as the Goans raided and a corner in their favour was given. Anchan of South Kanara who was displaying plenty of dash cleared. His side, yet had difficulties, a nice movement terminated in a nice hot shot. Here, Karkera saved his side, he got right up to a high shot and in doing so injured his fingers. He pluckily continued after a little attention. South Kanara forced a corner but Alvarez cleared with a hefty kick. Both goals had to contend with dangerous raids. The Goan goalkeeper first saved his side, this was followed by a somewhat lucky save by Karkera, at the other end. The holders were dangerous, but desperate defending held them at bay. In this spell Karkera was responsible for bringing off a spectacular save. Paul in the Goan goal was not to be outclassed and stopped South Kanara going ahead, by fielding an opposite effort that looked like a point. Excitement was at its peak now two teams of equal merit were all out to be the better. Pereira might have given the Goans their desire, he was responsible for a spectacular break away. After bettering three of the opposite side he put the ball the wrong side of the left up-right. The game maintained its aspect and it was anybody's game. In the last minutes Puthran should have put Kanara ahead, but a hasty shot went over the bar.

EXTRA TIME.

South Kanara were a determined side when they entered on the extra spell and the Goan goal was all but penetrated. This was followed up by yet another dangerous move. Bracket came to the rescue and cleared. Just before crossing over Martin sent in a nice long shot for the Goans which travelled a bit high over the goal. The last spell of the game saw Alvarez hold up South Kanara when they engineered a promising move. The final two minutes, though hotly contested, did not separate the sides.

RESULT:

YOUNG GOANS	Nil
SOUTH KANARA	Nil

TEAMS.

YOUNG GOANS' SPORT CLUB —Paul; Backet and Alvarez; Pinto, Telang and Almeida; James, Martin, Caesar, Pereira and John.

SOUTH KANARA SPORTING ASSOCIATION—Karkera; Anchan and Suvarna; U. Narayen, Salyan and Kanchan; Bangera, Prabhakar, Puspurang, Puthran and Kookra.

REFEREE—Mr. Howarth.

Harwood League

Before the Nadkarni Cup final tie the G. I. P. met the Rovers in an elimination contest arranged by the Harwood League authorities.

The much puffed Rovers' team were a disappointment, as the G. I. P. required no particular effort to beat them. They eventually did so, the margin of victory being 4 clear goals. The Rovers are an overated combination.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET SCORES

LONDON, May 3.

Following are the closing scores in first class cricket matches which began to-day:—

M.C.C. vs. SURREY at Lords:—Surrey 221 (Squires 67; Sims four for 80).

M.C.C. 114 for six.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY vs. YORKSHIRE at Oxford:—Yorkshire 322 (Sutcliffe 125 not out; Mitchell 82). Oxford 21 for three.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY vs. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE at Cambridge:—Northants 356 for nine (Snowden 72; Brookes 114; Obrien 52 not out).

The one-day match at Gravesend between AMES' ELEVEN and WEST INDIES was drawn.

Ames Eleven 278 for six declared (Ames 116; Woolley 59).

West Indies 225 for three (J. Stollymeyer 87; Gomez 54 not out). —Reuter.

BROADCASTING IN CASE OF WAR

Agenda Before Radio Station Directors' Conference To-day

BOMBAY, May 3.

Broadcasting in case of war and the part to be played by All-India Radio stations in connection with air raid precautions are among the problems to be discussed at the Conference of Station Directors of the All-India Radio to be held in Bombay from to-morrow.

With an agenda of 132 items requiring deliberations, it is expected the conference will continue its session for about a week. Directors from different stations are arriving.

Among other important questions that will engage the attention of the station directors, are the question of having a staff training school, synchronisation of time signals radiated by all the different stations in India, increased activity in rural programmes and other administrative matters.

The language question and the difficulties in this connection experienced by some stations will also be discussed. That the controller of broadcasting should spend about a month at every station and impart knowledge of arranging programmes to the staff has been suggested, as also a meeting of the programme assistants to consider ways and means of popularising classical music, composing music specially suited for the radio, the kind of instrumental accompaniment suited for orchestras and other allied matters.

Manufacture of cheap radio sets, a topic which was vigorously canvassed some time back in the press will also be considered by the Conference.—A. P.

SIND OPEN BOXING TOURNEY

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, April 30.

Big crowd witnessed the finals of the Sind Open Championship Boxing Tournament, held during the last three days, at the All-India Industrial Exhibition ground, under the aegis of the Jehangir Pherozesha Dubash Health Culture Institute.

Brigadier J. R. Hartwell, D. S. O. Commanding Sind Brigade, distributed the prizes and Mr. Sorab K. H. Kartak, one of the members of the Boxing Committee, thanked the boxers for participating in the tournament. He regretted owing to only three days at his disposal to run the tournament he could not accommodate the novices.

The following are the results of the finals:—

Fly-Weight

Glan Advani defeated Nabi on points. Advani scored with swings and upper-cuts and Nabi occasionally getting home a punch.

Feather-Weight

Phillipowsky beat Kasim Baluch on points. The winner displayed excellent ring craft and floored his opponent in the first round but the gong saved Baluch from a K. O.

Bantam-Weight

Clarkson (Ex "Dufferin") beat Gunner McLoughton on points. Clarkson fought aggresively.

Light-Weight

Roberts (R. A. F.) beat W. Patrick (I. A. L.) on points. Evenly contested bout, both exchanged heavy blows.

Welter-Weight

Fus. Lannary (R. S. F.) W. O. Arkil (N.-W. R.). Owing to the injury Arkil received from Welsh (R. A.) in the semi-final, he gave Lannary a walk-over.

Middle-Weight

R. Mana (N.-W. R.) beat Gunner Hunter (R. A.). From the beginning of the contest, Mana launched two-handed attack. Hunter in order to avoid heavy punishment started holding too often and he was disqualified, after previous warning by the referee.

Light Heavy-Weight

Bdr. Moore (R. A.) beat Davies (R. A.) on points. Moore a clever boxer who beat Gomes, the welter-weight undefeated champion of Sind, in the semi-final, skilfully avoided Davies' heavy punches and rained blows on his opponents face and body. This was the best bout of the evening.

LATHI CHARGE AND FIRING ON VELLORE RIOTERS

50 Persons Injured: Order Banning Processions For A Month Promulgated

VELLORE, May 3.

The police had to fire three rounds to quell a Hindu-Muslim riot late last night in front of the local Jumma Musjid as a result of which about 50 persons were injured, 10 being seriously.

Many houses and shops were looted throughout the town. Several Hindu and Muslim houses were set on fire.

An order under Section 144 has been promulgated for a period of one month banning all assemblages and processions.

It is stated that when an idol of the local temple was being taken in a procession the processionists refused to stop music in front of the mosque in defiance of an agreement arrived at between the two communities and the authorities beforehand. A section of the processionists shouted Hindu slogans also.

This irritated the Muslims standing close by who immediately resorted to throwing stones and other missiles on the processionists, who also retaliated.

In bringing the situation under control the police made a lathi charge on the mob injuring several. The mob still proving defiant the police opened fire, but none was injured. Then the crowd gradually dispersed.

Twenty persons of both communities have been arrested so far.—United Press.

DANGER TO ISLAM

Sir M. Yakub's Appeal To Shia And Sunni Leaders

MORADABAD, May 2.

Sir Mohd. Yakub has issued an appeal to Shias and Sunnis to put an end to their dispute in connection with the recitation of Tabarra and Madhe Sahaba in view of the danger to Islam in India arising out of such a cleavage.

He blames the U. P. Government for the situation that has developed in Lucknow.

Sir Mohd. Yakub states that both Sunni and Shia leaders taking a prominent part in this dispute belong to the Congress and are under the direct influence of the U. P. Cabinet.

It is very difficult, therefore, he says, to believe that the dispute would not have been amicably settled if the Muslim Ministers in the U. P. Cabinet, who have great influence over the leaders of the two sections, had used their good offices in the direction of peace and harmony.

Sir Mohd. Yakub declares that the Madhe Sahaba agitation has no legs to stand on and it is a matter of great satisfaction that the intelligentsia among the Sunnis of Lucknow, including the renounced Firangi Mahal Ulema, have kept aloof.

AN INNOVATION

He is himself a strict Sunni, but he has not the slightest hesitation in saying that the recitation of the Madhe Sahaba in the form and manner now claimed by Sunni leaders of the agitation is purely an innovation having no sanction behind it.

Sir Mohd. Yakub objects to taking out of processions, chanting of verses and encomiums known in the language of theologians as 'bidat' or an innovation in religion.

Sir Mohd. Yakub also feels that the tactics adopted by the Shias of Lucknow, claiming the right of public recitation of Tabarra, is unwarranted and injudicious.

Sir Mohd. Yakub suggests that the U. P. Government should not find it difficult to restore peace and order in Lucknow if they prohibit the taking out of processions, public recitation of both Madhe Sahaba and the Tabarra and maintain the 'status quo ante bellum.'

In conclusion, Sir Mohd. Yakub appeals to both Shias and Sunnis to realise the great danger facing Islam in India to-day and urges them to stop the internal warfare in order to put up a united front.

119 SHIAS COURT ARREST

Peaceful Procession Of Sunnis

LUCKNOW, May 3.

The Bara Wafat, which was causing grave concern in Lucknow due to the Madhe Sahaba-Tabarra controversy, passed off peacefully Over 50,000 Sunnis, reciting Madhe Sahaba, started from the 'Idgah' in procession which marched along the fixed route, reaching the Maidan opposite the Railway Station late in the evening and then terminated.

Approaches to the route were blocked by barbed wires and guarded by military pickets. Magistrates, police officers and an armed guard remained with the procession throughout. A handful of women also joined the procession. The processionists shouted slogans praising companions of the Prophet and carried numerous multi-coloured flags and placards, one of which advised Congress Ministers to follow in the footsteps of Hazrat Abu Baqr and Hazrat Umar.

119 Shias courted arrest today by reciting Tabarra publicly in defiance of the prohibitory orders in Imambara Asafuddaula.—A.P.

DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST GANDHIJI

(From Our Correspondent.)

BEAWAR: May 1.

The case against Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. S. N. Bharti, the Printer, Publisher and the Editor of the "Hindustan Times" of New Delhi, was taken up this day to record the statement of the complainant by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar.

The case has been adjourned to 2nd June, '39, to record the statements of witnesses under section 200.

Maulvi Gulam Husen Khan and many other advocates are expected to appear on behalf of the complainant.

Motion Picture Congress President's Arrival

(Through M. P. Congress R. C.)

Mr. S. Satyamurti, President-Elect of the Motion Picture Congress arrives in Bombay on Friday morning, by the Calcutta Mail via Jubbulpore.

Members of the Reception Committee of the M. P. Congress are requested to be present at the Victoria Terminus.

CALCUTTA, May 2.—Mr. Kedar Bux, a member of the Coalition Party, has given notice of a motion of adjournment in the Bengal Legislative Council on the situation arising out of the disturbances that took place during the A. I. C. C. Session at Wellington Square.

EASY WIN FOR 'WINNEBAH'

"Irish Stew" And "Eilden Hill" Secure Places In Chester Cup

LONDON, May 3.

The Chester Cup run at Chester over a distance of two miles two furlongs resulted as follows:—

WINNEBAH (Gordon Richards). 1
IRISH STEW (Lowry) 2
EILDEN HILL (Beary) 3

Eighteen ran.

Won by three lengths, one and half lengths separating second and third horses.

Winner trained by Templeman.

Starting prices:—100/8 Winnebah, 100/8 Irish Stew and 8/1 Eilden Hill.

THE RACE

The time recorded was four minutes 3-3/5 seconds. The race is valued at £2,000 and the owners of the first three horses receive Sheshire Cheeses each to the value of £5. 'Winnebah' took the lead at six furlongs from home and won comfortably. The French challenger 'Monthery' who started five to one favourite, finished tenth.—Reuter.

First Century Of Season By Sutcliffe

LONDON, May 3.

Sutcliffe, the first to score a century this season gave chances at ninety and hundred and he carried the bat for 270. He played with exemplary patience and care and hit two sixes and ten fours.

Brookes had a chanceless innings of 190 minutes hitting one five and eleven fours.—Reuter.

British Hardcourt Championship

LONDON, May 3.

At Bournemouth in British Hardcourt Championship second round doubles New-Zealand Davis Cup player Coombe and Malfory beat Ghaus Mohammed and Y. R. Savoor 6-1, 6-4, 8-6.—Reuter.

TWO LADS DROWNED

Dhunji and Luxman Govind, two lads aged 14 and 16 respectively, it is stated went for a swim near the beach at Cadel Road, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon. Both the boys were drowned and their bodies were found floating on the surf.

Evening strollers, who happened to spot the bodies, managed to haul them ashore.

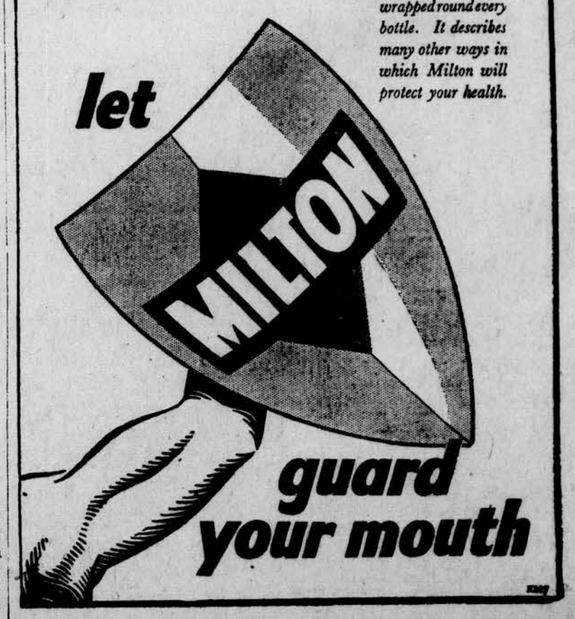
The police, who were immediately informed are making inquiries.

The bodies are detained at the morgue and an inquest will be held by the coroner to-morrow.

Quick relief from Sore Throats!

At the first signs of a sore throat, gargle immediately with Milton. Gargle again a few hours later if the pain persists. *Within half a day* Milton will clear up the most irritating throat. Keep Milton always in the house for full protection against sore throat and all the diseases that enter by the throat. A clean mouth is a safe mouth.

To get full value from your Milton, read the booklet wrapped round every bottle. It describes many other ways in which Milton will protect your health.



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Launch will leave from Gateway of India at 8-30 P.M. and go round the Harbour, the islands of Pirpau, Nahva, Elephanta, etc., and return after completing full 30 miles in 2 Hours at 10-30 P.M.

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B'BAY GOES EN FETE
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Vad 1, 1995
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 13, 1358
Parsi: Adar 1, 1308
Hightide: 11-59 23-54
Lowtide: 6-00 18-39
Sunrise: 6h 10m
Sunset: 7h 2m.
Indian Cine Technicians Conference, Motion Picture, Congress Pandal, 9-30 a.m.
Indian Cine Artistes' Conference, Motion Picture Conference Pandal, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for South Africa and all correspondence for Laurenzo Marques per s.s. 'Inchanga' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Saturday, the 6th instant.

Registered and unregistered packet mails and superscribed registered and unregistered letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per extra s.s. 'Indrapoera' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday, the 6th and 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 7th instant respectively.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for British East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all correspondence for Portuguese East Africa, Seychelles and Lawrenzo Marques per s.s. 'Kenya' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 10th May, 1939.

Parcels will also be accepted upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 9th May, 1939.

Correspondence other than letters and postcards for Mauritius, and all correspondence for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday, the 10th May, 1939, for dispatch by the above steamer. Letters and postcards for Mauritius specially superscribed for transmission by this steamer will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday.

As the Fast Gulf mail steamer s.s. 'Vraela' is now due to sail on 4-5-39 after the arrival of English mail steamer s.s. 'Strathmore' which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 4th May 1939 at 2 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G. P. O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 2 p.m. on 4th May, 1939.

Registered correspondence upto 1-30 p.m. on 4th May, 1939.

Parcels correspondence upto 11 a.m. on 4th May, 1939.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G. P. O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

There will be a debate in Hindusthani to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. on "The Congress Stands For Complete Independence." Mr. N. B. Panthak will move the proposition and Mr. Kasim Ali will oppose it.

"MODERN ENGLISH POETRY": P. E. N. PUBLIC LECTURE

Dr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A., Litt.D., of Lingaraj College, Belgaum, will lecture on "Modern English Poetry" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m.

The meeting, which will be under the auspices of the India Centre of the International P. E. N. Club of leading writers and editors, will be held in the rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall at Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia will preside. The lecture will be open to the public.

"KASHT NIWARAK"

The "Kasht Niwarak", monthly magazine, will shortly come out at Agra. The District Magistrate, Agra, has sanctioned the declaration on 18th April, 1939.

GHATKOPAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Flag salutation ceremony will be performed by all the members of the Ghatkopar Municipal Congress party in the Congress Chhavni at 8 a.m. to-day (Thursday) and messages from well-known national leaders will be read. Thereafter the members will go out in a procession to attend the first meeting of the newly elected Board of the Ghatkopar Kirol Municipality.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

A meeting of Andhras will be held at the Andhra Mahasabha premises, Kunwar Kunj, First Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar, to-morrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) when an address will be presented to Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao, a distinguished Andhra on the eve of his departure to England as Adviser to the Secretary of State for India.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (red flag) will be held on Sunday, the 7th of May, 1939, at the office premises (Indira Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay 12) at 8-30 p.m. to consider the grave situation arising out of wage-cuts, lock-outs, frequent service of discharge notices without any legitimate causes, etc., that are at present agitating so violently the local textile labour. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

SCHOOL BOARD, B. S. D., ANDHERI

A meeting of the Adult Education Committee for the Bombay Suburban District will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the office of the School Board, B. S. D., Cama Road, Andheri.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BHARAT-MATA—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"City of Silence" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"St. Louis Blues" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Stagecoach" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sitara" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Brahmachari" Time as usual.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO—"Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Yes, My Darling Daughter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga" Time as usual.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ballerina", Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Kidnapped" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"In Old Chicago" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata" Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

PROHIBITION PROPAGANDA

Col. Ghadiali To Deliver Three Lectures

Col. Dinshah P. Ghadiali, President of the Spectro-Chrome Institute, Malaga, in the State of New Jersey, a naturalised citizen of America, who is on a short visit to India will be giving 3 lectures under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board appointed by the Government of Bombay, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the 9th, 10th and 11th May, 1939. The first two lectures will be in English and the last will be in Gujarati. On the 9th of May the subject of the lecture will be "Rational Food of Man". On the 10th of May it will be: "Alcohol—Its effects on Man", and on the 11th May, it will be "Alcohol—Its effects on the Nation."

LITERACY DRIVE AMONG BOMBAY KANNADIGAS

The organisers of the "D" Ward Sub-Committee of the Kannada Section of the Bombay Literacy Campaign announce that they have organised six centres in the "D" Ward, at Chickkalwadi, Congress House, Gamdevi, Babulnath and Girgaon. Messrs. K. Dinker Rao, R. G. Golikere, S. B. Shiralee, M. Bhojrao, Balawally, V. M. Shashittal, Bhojachar, T. Dattaram Prabhu, M. H. Prabhu, Naik, Jaya Sagarker, S. M. Pai, have offered their services as teachers and helpers at various centres.

They appeal to the general public to give us their support by persuading their domestic or hotel workers (Kannada-speaking) to go to the nearest school and also by contributing generously on collection day. They hope that the Kannada speaking public will not shirk the responsibilities in making the literacy campaign a success and will co-operate with them heartily.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavalanker, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas M. Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council paid a visit to the Maharashtra High School and made the following observation:—

"We have pleasure to record that on our visit to the Maharashtra High School, we were impressed with the work that is being done by the school. We visited the various classes and found that the work of teaching was being done in a satisfactory manner. The school is located in the poor man's locality and serves a real need for advancement of secondary education among the backward classes. The cleanliness, the discipline and the general appearance were such as would attract the attention of any observer.

We wish the conductors all success."

Cameron Prize For Prof. Domagk

At a meeting of the Court of Edinburgh University the Senatus reported that the Cameron prize for 1939 had been awarded to Dr. Gerhard Domagk, Institute for Experimental Pathology and Bacteriology, I. G. Farbenindustrie, Elberfeld, Germany, in recognition of his discoveries the well-known Prontosil—which initiated the treatment of diseases of bacterial origin by compounds belonging to the sulphonamide group.

The Cameron Prize is awarded to a person who, in the opinion of the Senatus has in the five years immediately preceding the award made any highly important and valuable addition to practical therapeutics.

INDIAN MOTION PICTURE CONGRESS

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME:

9-30 a.m.: Indian Cine Technicians' Conference.

2-30 p.m.: Indian Cine Artistes' Conference.

MESSENGER OF PEACE

Bombay Celebrates Prophet's Birthday

Creator Of Great Culture And Civilisation

HUGE PROCESSION PARADES CITY'S MAIN THOROUGHFARES

THE PROPHET'S BIRTH-DAY WAS CELEBRATED AT A MASS GATHERING HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION COMMITTEE AND 116 MUSLIM ASSOCIATIONS OF BOMBAY, AT SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, ON WEDNESDAY.

THE HALL AND ITS TWO GALLERIES WERE PACKED TO CAPACITY. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS HAD BEEN MADE FOR "PURDAH" LADIES. CONSULS OF IRAQ, IRAN AND RUMANIA WERE PRESENT.

"We are celebrating to-day" said Mr. Ali Mohamed Maklai, at the opening ceremony, "the anniversary of the birth of the great person who created a great civilization and a culture which has played so important a part in the history of the human race. In celebrating the birth of the Prophet, we are really paying a humble tribute to the great cause he stood for."

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ISLAM

After narrating the incidents of the life of the Prophet and the principles he laid before himself, the speaker stated that Islam preached the subordination of cravings of the flesh to the feeling of responsibility to humanity as a whole. That principle, he added, took the Muslims outside their original desert home. The inspiration which was not concerned with the personal, local or communal interests, came from the great founder of Islam. The believers lived as brothers with the people in all climes and proved their faith to be a code of mutual respect for each other and tolerance to other religions.

Concluding, he appealed to the audience to practise in their lives the example and simplicity of the Great Teacher whose birthday they were celebrating.

MESSAGE OF PEACE

Mr. Abdul Qayum M. Habibullah, presiding over the function, addressed the gathering in "Urdu". He stated that in the midst of persecution, it was Prophet Mohommed who preached the doctrine of God and subjected himself to sufferings. It was the Prophet who brought the Message of Peace to a troubled and harassed world.

He, however, deplored the present bickerings and squabbles which led to a schism in the Muslim community and he hoped that the Muslims would rally under the banner of Islam.

He further stated that the Prophet was the first to prohibit consumption of liquor among his followers and he was also the pioneer in introducing the divorce law, as a necessity under certain circumstances. He appealed to the audience to hold on to the noble preachings and translate them into action.

A PARSI'S HOMAGE

Major S. A. Paymaster, Consul of Rumania associated himself with the sentiments expressed and on behalf of two lakhs of Mussalmans of Rumania paid his homage, as a Parsi in India. His appeal was that all the three great communities of India should work hand in hand in the common anticipation and sweet independence of our country.

"DIVINE LAW"

Mr. Sayed Mohamed Baalvi said that Islam was not a religion but that it was a divine law. It was no good adhering only to religious conventions. Islam should be accepted and enforced as a Law.

After Mr. Sultan Alam of Bela and others spoke paying glowing tributes to the Prophet, the function came to a close.

MONSTER PROCESSION: MAMMOTH MEETING

The birth day of prophet Mohamed was celebrated by the followers of the Islamic faith all over the world on Wednesday.

The Muslims of Bombay celebrated the occasion with due pomp. A mile long procession with bands and crescent flag organised by the Khilafat Committee passed through the Madanpura, Haines Road, Surtimohalla, Grant Road, Sandhurst Road, Bhendi Bazaar, Mohamed Alli Road, Abdul Rahaman Street, Ghogari Mohalla, Chimna Bazaar and Two Tanks.

This is the first time after a lapse of eight years that a procession of this kind wending its way to the tune of bag-pipes and bands marched through the important thoroughfares of the city.

The procession terminated at Chota Kabarastan where a mammoth meeting was held.

Before the procession started Mr. Osman Sobani unfurled the Khilafat flag at the Dar-ul-Khilafat.

At the Chota Kabarastan meeting speaker after speaker eulogised the services, the great prophet rendered to the cause of humanity and to the world at large. He preached the religion of Islam meaning peace and submission—submission to the Allah and none else at a time when his birth place Arabia was steeped in gross idolatory and internal quarrels. He met with stubborn resistance but with indomitable courage and implicit faith in his mission, he converted the whole of Arabia to his faith. It was through his medium, one of the greatest of scriptures of all time, the religious, social, moral, economical and martial code of Islam "Al Quran" was bestowed to the world by Allah.

On account of the simplicity and sublimity of the Islamic preaching, the followers of the faith found themselves supreme over the territories from Spain on the West to India on the East within four centuries after the death of its great founder.

The function which the Bombay Muslims celebrated was a great success and was attended by Muslims of all shades of opinion.

BUDDHA AND MUHAMMED

Under the joint auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge and the Youth Lodge, Mrs. Shuffi Tyabji, Messrs Mavji G. Sheth and P. O. Upadhyaya, delivered short talks on "Bhagwan Buddha—his life and message" and "Prophet Muhammed—his life and message", at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, on Wednesday evening.

The speakers drew a comparative picture of the two great founders of the Buddhist and Islamic faiths respectively. Their noble missions had identical aims and ends. The similarity of their lives lay in the fact that they worked for the common weal of humanity—their highest ideal being the spiritual salvation of mankind.

Man had to function in two distinct capacities during his temporal existence. He had to fulfil his mundane duties, and at the same time persevere towards the attainment of his ultimate goal—the realisation of celestial happiness. The strifes which involved man in his worldly affairs are only trials through which he must pass for the purification of the soul.

Buddha, as well as Prophet Muhammed, preached the doctrines of Fraternity, Love and Truth.

The dogma of 'ahimsa' was not practicable during the time of the Prophet. It was, perhaps, for that reason that Ahimsa found no place in Islam.

The comparative aspects of both the religions led towards the uplift of humanity. The greatest good, not only of the greatest number, but of the entire community or rather the whole world, was the principle which figured uppermost.

A socialistic structure of civilisation with a strong bias against capitalism had been advocated by both Gautama Buddha and the Prophet Muhammed.

The latter emphasised the total destruction of capitalism and recommended socialism of an unadulterated quality.

The former, who lived at a time when capitalism was the lesser evil and cruelty was the greater one, vehemently enforced upon his followers the practice of 'ahimsa'.

But times changed as Shakespeare wisely put it "the old order changeth, yielding place to new". That was the reason why Buddha and Muhammed, though the religions of both, ran parallel in many points deferred on certain principles which were only the denouement of the time factor.

THEN
o-o-oh!
"I went through terrible agony with my sciatica for over three years. I tried many different remedies but found no relief. Some days I could not move from my bed, and any action was always intensely painful."
NOW
ha-ha-ha
"Since reading your advertisement, the whole course of my life has changed. I bought one bottle and took a regular dose in the morning. My sciatica soon began to get easier and now it has completely disappeared. I am beginning to enjoy life for the first time in years."
Kruschen Salts can rid you of sciatica, rheumatism and like complaints quickly, easily and naturally. The six vital salts in Kruschen promote efficient functioning of the kidneys, rid the system of acid waste—the cause of the pain—and give you the joy of new health and vitality. One small dose in the morning will keep you always fit.
You can obtain Kruschen Salts from all chemists, stores and bazars.
KRUSCHEN SALTS
YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT
KRUSCHEN
FEELING!

GREATEST BOOK IN UNIVERSE

Mazdayasnans Show Way Of Keeping Good Health

Condemnation of animal food and correct way of breathing were the themes of the European Mazdayasnans who delivered a lecture on "Man know thyself, physically spiritually and mentally," at the Cama Institute on Wednesday evening.

At first it was pointed out that the greatest book in the universe which is not found in any library in the world is the "Open Book of Nature". This book contained two factors, viz: life and nature. Several breathing exercises to take out daily worries of life were then shown in which was sung "Let in your heart sun shine and all is well". Also to purify blood stream and keep good health three exercises were demonstrated. The audience were told that if they followed these exercises three times a day at least, they won't be sick and will keep radiant health.

Then some stress was laid on the purity of food. Sickness in the world was due to impure food. Animal food, though killed by others, was impure for human blood. Generally it decomposed after two hours and to take decomposed food was to invite all kinds of illness.

The audience were advised to take at least twice raw vegetable and salads like lettuce, carrot, tomatoes, onions with olive oil and aromatic condiments. Aromatic condiments were good for the body as well as good for killing germs. Those who took vegetable food with correct breathing exercises would feel themselves uplifted and the earth to them would be as heaven.

TOTAL LUNAR ECLIPSE

A total lunar eclipse—the first of the year—occurred on Wednesday night.

At 5-53 p.m. the moon entered the partial shadow of the earth and at 6-58 p.m., the moon was eclipsed wholly by the shadow of the earth and remained till 9-13 p.m. to the naked eye, thereafter at 10-25 p.m. the moon became visible.

For the Hindus all over India, this is a period of fasting. At about 11 o'clock in the night, devotees trooped to Chowpatty to perform their purification ceremony by bathing in the sea. Thereafter fast was broken.

In the astronomical sense, it was only at 11-30 p.m. that the moon was outside the partial shadow of the earth.

But the four hours and a half, particularly the later period at the fag-end of the eclipse in the popular conception, was of great interest to the people of the city who with smoke-screened glasses, cocked to their eyes, watched the release of the moon from the shadow of the earth.

THE MOST POPULAR PICTURES OF THE SEASON ARE
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1939

THE FILM IN EDUCATION

The Indian Educational Film Conference, which held its first session in the City during the last two days, may be instrumental in doing much good to the cause of education if the Conference, the film industry in India, and educational institutions, Government and private, co-operate in utilising the film for educational purposes. The advantage of the film in making every kind of instruction interesting and impressive is unquestionable. The film does, to a larger extent, what illustrations in books and magic lantern slides are expected to do, namely, explaining and rousing interest in things that need such aids. These aids take the place of the numerous objects which are to be studied but which cannot possibly be brought into the class room. For this reason the remark of Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, the President of tht Educational Film Conference, that the cinema brings the whole world into the class room applies even to the magic lantern. Only, the cinema has the supreme advantage of showing pictures in motion. Large motion pictures are far more realistic and impressive than the common book-illustrations or magic lantern slides.

Visual Instruction

Visual instruction, of which the cinema is the latest and most impressive type, is nothing new in India. In Bombay, a separate sub-department for Visual Instruction has been in existence for several years and is equipped with 85 magic lanterns for the benefit of schools and the public in general. Recently a complete cinema outfit has been added and Mr. N. S. Ullal, the Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction, stated at the Film Conference that Government's Visual Education Board contemplated considerable expansion of its activities in support of the literacy drive. In Bengal where the local film industry has evinced keen interest in the production of educational films, there are ten cinema parties which tour in villages showing films on agricultural and other educational subjects. Mr. Altaf Hussain, Director of Information, Bengal Government, stated at the Conference that in 1938 there were 1,735 shows with a total attendance of nearly two million people and that all the films used had been specially prepared at the instance of the Government by local film producers. The Bombay Government appointed in 1938 the Adult Education Committee one of the terms of reference of which was "the place of the magic lantern, the cinema and the radio in Adult Education and how far it was possible to reorganise the present department of visual instruction to enable it to play a more effective part than at present in the education of the adult as well as the child in the institutions intended for the former as well as the primary and secondary schools." But the Committee refrained from putting forward definite proposals in this behalf mainly on the grounds or paucity of funds and the lack of educational films available in India. As regards the Committee's view that in a poor country like India the use of the cinema was a costly luxury, was like demanding a cake when millions are without bread, Mr. R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, rightly pointed out in his inaugural address at the Conference that the analogy was quite wrong, as suitable educational films were like a wholesome and more palatable variety of bread. Speaking in plain language, the cinema is far more effective than any other visual aid in rousing interest, fixing attention, and explaining complicated phenomena. And these advantages are even more useful in instructing the ignorant people than the educated ones; and if only for that reason they cannot be set down as a luxury "of doubtful value."

The Real Obstacle

The real obstacle in the way of popularising the cinema for educational purposes is the difficulty of producing real educational films at a sufficiently cheap cost. Such films are not half so paying to the industry as the ordinary ones, and not much philanthropy can be expected from an average film producer. Nevertheless if, as some of the resolutions of the Conference suggest, the Government, the film producers and educational authorities co-operate much can be done to cheapen the cost of educational films. Some educational films are invaluable and Education Departments, District Local Boards and large municipalities should not grudge funds on them.

Preparing Another "Munich"?

Are Poland and, with her, the anti-aggression front going to be sold? On the one hand, the German Press campaign against that country is fast growing in vehemence and fury, provocative "incidents" are reported to have occurred at Oppelu in which a number of Poles were victims of Nazi mob violence and finally there are allegations of German troop concentrations on the Polish frontier. Herr Hitler is thus precipitating a crisis. But, on the other hand, British [redacted] still remains equivocal, to [redacted]least of it. The London "[redacted]Mail" has actually thought fi[redacted]offer Poland what is tantamo[redacted]to an advice of surrender. The "Daily Mail", of course, is a journal which enjoys neither confidence nor influence in any circles that matter. But the hint of the London "Times" in regard to an agreement by peaceful negotiations is still there. In the context of that hint the absence of any categorical statement of Franco-British policy—which the growing menace to Poland urgently demands—becomes ominous not only for Poland but for the Anti-Aggression Front itself. For, if Herr Hitler's demands—no matter what their merits in other circumstances—are not resisted, the Fuehrer will achieve his main objective which, as the "Daily Telegraph" rightly says, is "to deliver a mortal thrust against the Anti-Aggression Front".

Regrettable Procrastination

We should have thought that an arrangement with Russia would have been a settled fact by now. But it remains as elusive as ever. And, in this connection, it is difficult to give any credit to the attitude of Great Britain. Sympathising with the impatience of those who want the endless consultations to be brought to an immediate and successful close, Mr. Chamberlain assures the House of Commons that "there is no want of goodwill on the part of Government". And it is unofficially suggested that the difficulties arise out of the unwillingness of Russia's neighbours to enter into a full-fledged alliance with her. Even supposing that is so why does not Britain impress upon them the extreme gravity to themselves of the present situation? And then, if there is "no want of goodwill" and if Britain herself has no objection to Russia, why not accept the very useful suggestion of an immediate Anglo-Franco-Soviet Alliance?

Mussolini Sells Out

(From A Rome Correspondent)

The Fascist Ministry of Enlightenment has for years built up the Duce as a strong, even violent patriot who has set all laws, human and divine, at defiance in order to raise his beloved Italy to imperial levels again. Such old-wives' tales are, of course, ignored by Europe's diplomatists, who know quite well the man's record and nature.

The experts of the Italian bureau in Whitehall have, in fact, counted for years past on being able to buy Mussolini at any time when the danger of war became acute. What they have not known, although it is the subject of not very complimentary comment in political circles in Rome, is that the Duce, with admirable cynicism, has encouraged this view about him. He has found it useful in securing bribes in the form of successive surrenders, each made in the hope of detaching him from his profitable partnership with Hitler.

Both these men know quite accurately the real balance of force. Inner Fascist circles connected with the Cianos, and especially the small group of men with whom Ciano's wife, Edda Mussolini, loves to surround herself, were saying even before 1933 that when Hitler was given power in Germany the two Fascist regimes would have to unite in order to survive. Hitler, while knowing this, knows also that the weaker partner must surrender completely to him in the process. Mussolini can no more keep his independence, once he enters into alliance with Hitler than could Hugenburg, Schuschnigg, or Hacha.

"Stiffening" Italian Conscripts

Therefore, the Brenner has been closed to ordinary traffic for the past week, and looks as though it will be closed for another ten days yet. We have word here in Rome, from connections of ours in the Army transport and technical Staff sections, that more than 20,000 men have been passed over the Italian railway system going from Germany to Libya, and a further 15,000 regular Reichswehr and technical troops have been brigaded into the Italian conscript forces in North Italy to "stiffen" them. In view of the deep, sullen hatred of the North Italians for this result of Mussolini's policy, the Gestapo and Ovra in Milan and Turin are working out plans for using these "stiffened" forces in a police capacity as well as for their primary use as a threat against France's south-eastern border.

Low Morale of Italian Troops

It has been known by us for a long time that the Germans look on the Italian Army with the greatest contempt; in fact, its morale is so low, owing to discontent with the results of 17 years of Fascism, that their fears are justified. We have seen copies of a reported interview between Hitler and Schuschnigg, before the latter fell, when Hitler said to the Austrian Chancellor: "I am filled with admiration for Mussolini and his work, and I stand for a far-reaching, firmly-founded solidarity between Fascism and Nazism. But the military efficiency of the Italians is quite another question. If Mussolini wants to help you, which he certainly will not, then a hundred thousand German troops will be sufficient not only to push Italy back from the Brenner, but to chase the Italian army as far as Naples."

This is an accurate summing-up. So deep is the Italian hatred of the Germans, remembering as we do the centuries of servitude we have suffered under German conquerors in the past, that the anti-fascist opposition now has very wide sources of information, from all ranks within the Army and the Fascist bureaucracy itself, from people who two years ago led the hounding and persecution of all liberals, democrats, anti-fascists.

Preparing A "Mediterranean Munich"?

From several of these quarters high in the Foreign Office, I have had news in the past few days of continual conversations with unofficial emissaries of powerful French political circles, who are negotiating a "Mediterranean Munich" for Mussolini. I gather that there is now proceeding a fierce struggle within the French ruling groups and the Cabinet, as to whether Mussolini's demands for wider rights in Djibouti, Tunis

(Continued on page 7, column 1.)

Russia's Third Five-Year Plan

Re-making Values In Interest Of Humanity

(World-wide interest has centred around the inauguration of the Third Five-Year-Plan in the U. S. S. R. In view of the important part now played in world politics by this country, we reproduce excerpts from this speech by the Soviet Premier, M. Molotov).

"There is an essential difference between the Third Five-Year Plan and the first two. In the latter we dealt with the problems of laying the foundations of a socialist society. To-day socialist society has already been built up in the main. The Soviet Union has entered on a new period, a period of completing the building up of a classless society and of the gradual transition from socialism to communism. That is the main distinction between the present and past periods.

The new period spells new duties and new difficulties. In our position we are obliged to deal not only with purely internal conditions, but also with the existence of a hostile imperialist encirclement. But watch the faces of the working people of our country, and you will see that they have never been as happy as to-day. This can only be from the fact that they know that they will emerge victorious; they know what problems we are facing.

Peaceful Competition

This task is formulated as follows: Engage along the whole line in economic competition with the economically most advanced countries of capitalism, of Europe and the United States. It is true that our output per head of such important industrial products as, say, pig iron and electricity, is smaller than in the United States or Germany. But, on the other hand; it cannot be denied that the technical level of our industry is already higher than in every country of Europe, and as regards agriculture, our technical level, it goes without saying, is not lower than even that of the U.S.A.

And the main thing is that our young Soviet State has become finally consolidated, that it is brimming with vigour, health and unshakeable unity. Naturally, we are holding out threat, and this peaceful competition can do no harm to anybody. Still, it is a question of a trial of forces on a vast scale. History has confronted the U.S.S.R. with the task not only of co-operating with capitalist countries, but also of competition between two economic systems—the old and the new.

A Contrast

We enter this contest confident of our internal strength. In the capitalist camp the picture is quite different. There they have lost confidence in the internal forces of development. There passions are aflame around the problem of a new re-division of the world. An imperialist war that is embracing a number of countries in Europe and Asia is already in being, and has assumed enormous proportions. In our country the way has been found to the raising of national economy, to the blossoming of national cultures without violence by one people over another, but in the harmonious work of many peoples in a common cause.

Our people could turn to the West and say, "Why could not you also make use of this good experience? All those 'axes' will crack up at the first serious pitfall, and fall to pieces. But the good union of the peoples is no 'axis', but a real thing." There are many yonder, of course, who will not listen to this voice, but none the less it will be heard, and after penetrating far into the midst of the people, will yet return to us some day as a mighty echo.

Fascist "Plans"

Thanks to the splendid successes of our Plans, planning has become quite fashionable internationally. But what, for example, is the worth of the hullabaloo made by the Fascists regarding their two home-made "four-year plans"? They have not however, yet made up their minds to publish any details these plans. In fact, it would appear that they never existed, except in the Propaganda Ministry. All that there is in these "four-year plans" amounts to some measures for the preparation of a new war.

Capitalism, including fascist capitalism, is helpless to counter our planned economy with anything of like value. Capitalism has accumulated quite a number of material and cultural values, but it can no longer make use of these, even in its own interest. It has already been transformed in many cases into a butcher of progress in science, art and culture. But new forces already exist that are capable of taking over the heritage, of growing out of what has been created by capitalism, out of its best and numerous achievements.

Re-Making Values

We remake all these values and achievements in our own way, not in the interests of an upper clique but in the interests of all mankind. We should spare no energy in studying this cultural heritage. We need to know it completely, to have a profound knowledge of it. Everything produced by capitalism and by the preceding history of mankind should be utilised, and a new abode built out of the bricks created by the labour of many centuries—an abode suitable for the life of the people—spacious, full of life and sunshine.

People of culture, of technique and science, old and new intelligentsia, skilled workers—all those are needed by the Soviet people The time is not far distant when the Soviet Union will be able to say to others: "If you want to be in the front ranks of mankind, along the whole line, and in all respects, don't lag behind us, hury along there."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Albania And Britain

The difference between Mr. Chamberlain's attitude towards the rape of Albania and that towards the rape of Czechoslovakia has, from the outset, been too striking not to give rise to serious suspicions. In the latter case he has, so far, been emphatic, in the former patently undetermined. Those suspicions have now been further strengthened. Replying to questions regarding the recognition of the new status of Albania. Mr. Chamberlain explained to the Commons, the other day, that the credentials of the new British Ambassador were signed by King George late in March and were addressed to king of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia and, added Mr. Chamberlain, the Italian authorities had expressed their willingness to accept those credentials. Why did Signor Mussolini agree to accommodate the British instead of insisting that the credentials were incompletely addressed? Evidently he has been promised recognition of Albania in due time. And the promise has been given because Mr. Chamberlain still believes that bribes will succeed with a man who promptly accepts them and then coolly proceeds on his old way.

Japanese Blackmail

The Japanese challenge to Powers interested in China is being further intensified in the resort both to force and blackmail. A destructive air raid took place the other day on Ningpo which is a Treaty Port. More important is the report that Japanese military and naval authorities in Shanghai have offered their "unqualified support"—its meaning is obvious—to the Japanese authorities in their demands on the International Settlement and the French concession. Finally the Japanese Premier declares that "it is urgently necessary to draw still closer the bonds of co-operation between the signatories of the tripartite anti-Comintern Pact". The other signatories are at present too completely occupied in Europe to be of much help to Japan. And Japan knows this. Her idea, however, appears to be to exploit the Pact against the United States, Britain and France. The fear of active collaboration with the Rome-Berlin Axis, coupled with the threat to their own interests will, the Japanese probably argue, compel the "democracies" to seek to "appease" Japan. And the "appeasement", which the Japanese contemplate, is not so much a surrender of some of the foreign interests in China as intervention by the "democracies" to end the "China incident" in favour of Japan. The more threatening the Japanese become the more does it indicate their growing desperation in China.

Talking Through The Hat

In amending the Ottawa Agreements Act in its relation to India the House of Commons has ratified the recent Indo-British "Agreement" in spite of its having been denounced by the Indian Legislative Assembly. And the debate in this behalf showed once again that, where India is concerned, all British parties are practically alike. Labour members vied with the Government in holding forth on the mighty concessions made to India for the sake of amity in spite of huge losses to Britain. It was nothing unusual for Mr. Oliver Stanley to remark how necessary it was in these days for the two nations "to strain every nerve to agree on economic matters, knowing what pleasure their disagreement would give in certain quarters of the globe". The suggestion that India agreed on economic matters is too crude to deceive any in any quarter of the globe.

Nauseating Hypocrisy

Mr. Lansbury surpassed Mr. Stanley in deception when he remarked that the Agreement "was an example of how the British people were endeavouring to bring about a real commonwealth by giving self-determination on fundamental questions". Self-determination indeed, when the Bill embodying the Agreement was certified by the Governor-General after it had been thrown out by the Legislative Assembly! Such hypocrisy is nauseating in the extreme in spite of its being very common. If Britain thinks that Indian businessmen will soon enough reconcile themselves to the Agreement, she will be soon undeceived. The condemnation of the Agreement by Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, at its quarterly meeting on Tuesday, is but a mild expression of the universal feeling in the country against the hateful imposition and of the people's determination to frustrate its policy.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

You can't convince a brunette that all is fair in love.

* * *

Economy is the road to wealth —and it's a hard road to travel.

* * *

Lots of men would be unable to borrow trouble if they had to give security.

* * *

It takes a versatile man to make a different kind of fool of himself every day.

* * *

Spectacles that can never be forgotten are not the kind worn by the absent-minded.

* * *

Yes, a little candle is as easily blown out as a little salary is blown in.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"I would like to say that the hostile demostration against Babu Rajendra Prasad was not directed against him personally, but against the occupant of the vacated chair. Rajen Babu is known widely and respected and loved throughout Bengal."

—Subhash Babu.

* * * *

At a public meeting at Calcutta Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru warned the people against blindly following the lead from above.

He was lucky to have escaped without the warning being interpreted in terms of the recent incidents in and outside the A.I.C.C. pandal.

* * * *

It was a grand and faultless and courageous innings that Srijut Subash Chandra Bose played on the treacherous pitch at Wellington Square in the face of the worst type of body-line bowling violently indulged in by the entire group of the "rightist" leaders despite their tall professions of Truth and 'Ahimsa,' Srijut Bose hit on all sides of the wicket—cuts and drives and glances were more than plentiful "

—"Hindustan Standard."

And then the versatile batsman swung with such tremendous force and power that he lifted himself clean out of the ground.

By the way, our contemporary doesn't give his score.

* * * *

Indians in Mombasa have decided to boycott the Empire Day celebrations as a protest against the Kenya Order-in-Council.

They mustn't, not at least this year.

At a time when the very existence of the Empire is threatened by Hitler and Mussolini what does it matter if a few humiliating Orders-in-Council and so on designed to put Indians in their proper place *vis-a-vis* Europeans are in force in the service of the Empire?

* * * *

"By the choice of Algiers, France bears witness to the deep sympathy we have for all our Muslim brothers and all the *subjects of our Empire* whatever their race or creed"—a French Cardinal.

The italics are ours. More than that we shall not say. The admirers of France and Britain will angrily accuse us of helping Nazism to defeat "democracy."

* * * *

Two hundred houses were destroyed, says a Chungking report, in a Japanese air-raid on the treaty-port of Ningpo.

* * * *

The signatories to the treaty are wondering whether a message of sympathy to the owners of these houses or their survivors wouldn't amount to a breach of the treaty on their part.

* * * *

According to M. Bailby: "The Powers who had done enough yielding to German blackmail are resolved henceforth to reply to force by force".

And threat of force by amicable agreement?

* * * *

Dr. Goebbels has banned the sale of a postcard in which Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler appear together.

Let's hope the Britisn Premier tries to deserve the honour.

* * * *

Referring to the German suggestion of British unpreparedness and decadence Lord Chatfield declares "we hope we shall not be called on to prove once again that this charge is unfounded."

Something of the kind was, we seem to remember, more definitely said by Lord Winterton and the solemn warning had its effect within three or four days—in the shape of "Munich".

* * * *

According to the London "Daily Mail", no man will be penalised because he serves the country.

Particularly the manufacturers of armaments etc., etc.

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The barricades erected on the main road to La Linea recently as a precautionary measure were removed this morning—Gibraltar message.

So barricades *were* erected. We didn't know.

* * * *

"What's the cheapest way to see Europe?"

"Join the German Army."

Ottawa Agreements Act Amended

"Trade War With India" Avoided

Britain Concludes New Treaty "Even At Some Sacrifice Of Preferences"

LONDON: May 2.

The House of Commons at the report stage of the Budget agreed to a resolution amending the Ottawa Agreements Act as respects India.

Mr. Oliver Stanley on behalf of the Government pointed out that at a very early stage of the Anglo-Indian trade negotiations it was apparent that the Government of India was not prepared to conclude any new agreement which did not admit of discontinuation of the substantial preferences granted to the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Treaty.

Enumerating the alternatives before the British Government, including the allowing of the Ottawa Treaty to lapse, Mr. Stanley said that Government decided on economic grounds alone, and apart from the political importance and political disadvantages of a trade war with India that it was better to conclude a new treaty even at some sacrifice of preferences as long as concessions could be made for the cotton industry whose chief market was still India.

The general effect of the agreement was that the United Kingdom lost about half of the Ottawa preferences. Having emphasised the difficulty of the negotiations Mr. Stanley said, "We made every effort to retain as far as possible those preferences which were most useful to us though in many cases the Government of India was not prepared in any circumstances to allow the retention of particular preferences."

Mr. Stanley added that the agreement deprived many industries of the relief and advantages they had hoped to get, but represented a much better position than would have obtained by a breakdown of the negotiations.

If it was true on the economic basis he need hardly emphasise the political aspect which made it advisable in these days for two nations in the Commonwealth to strain every nerve to agree on economic matters knowing what pleasure their disagreement would give in certain quarters of the globe.

Alexander (Labour) declared that the schedule of preferences to India under the agreement seemed longer and more important from the Indian viewpoint than under the Ottawa Treaty. On the other hand, he asked how far the preferences of five per cent and seven and half per cent made it possible for Lancashire goods to compete with goods from Japan.

Mr. Lansbury expressed the opinion that the agreement was an example of how the British people were endeavouring to bring about a real commonwealth by giving self-determination on fundamental questions.

Mr. Stanley answering Mr. Alexander's point said that reduction in duty was regarded as giving Lancashire a real chance of increasing her sales in India.

The House also confirmed a resolution relating to the repeal of a drawback in respect of linseed oil.

The Government spokesman, Mr. Cross, said that the Government were reluctant in principle to abolish the drawback scheme but the Indian delegation attached the greatest importance to it and treated it as a major issue and said that they would not conclude an agreement which did not satisfy them on this particular point. The British representatives were unable to see how India could gain substantially from the abolition of the scheme.

Imports of linseed from India had risen from 71,000 tons in 1931 to 229,000 in 1938. The only possible gain to India seemed to be the item of 13,000 tons of linseed used in the manufacture of linoleum etc.

A resolution on the repeal of drawback in respect of ground nuts was carried after Mr. Cross stated that India attached great importance to this matter and the acceptance of the resolution would facilitate the agreement between the countries on matters of very great importance.—Reuter.

HELPING GERMAN EXPORT TRADE

Reichsbank Takes "Considerable Risk"

BERLIN, May 3.

New Reichsbank measures to aid German exports include extension of period of advances on foreign bills of exchange from six months to one year, thus enabling exporters to give foreign buyers one year's credit.

The Reichsbank admits that the steps involves it in considerable risk.—Reuter.

GERMAN-DUTCH "ECONOMIC" TALKS

BERLIN, May 3.

A group of German businessmen, representing the Krupp works, Hamburg-America line, the German Potash Syndicate, African Fruit Co., and German banks have gone to Holland on the invitation of Dutch businessmen for economic discussion.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI SELLS OUT

(Continued from Page 6).

and the control of the Suez Canal, shall be granted.

No one doubts that if they are, they will be used through a development of the "Sudeten Technique" to disrupt entirely French control over North and East Africa. Only treachery in the highest quarters in Paris could explain any such surrender. For if 100,000 Germans could push back the ricketty Royal Army, 15 crack French regiments and an armoured brigade could certainly do the same.

This is not because of any so-called "lack of martial spirit" of the Italian people. We have many proud records of stern fighting in the past. It is due to the lack of all incentive to fight for a despotism. Let no one doubt us. The whole world heard the broadcast from the Vatican of the announcement of the new Pope's name. They heard the great roar that went up from the 300,000 people assembled before St. Peter's when they heard the name "Eugenium" and knew it was Pacelli.

That election is a tribute to the strength of Italian feeling, even in the highest ranks of the Church hierarchy. Further, it was unanimous at the third ballot, an amazingly short time for such a decision. There is yet another sign that informed circles here have hailed as another victory for the progressives within the Church—the selection of Cardinal Maglione, a well-known Liberal with even Social-Democratic tendencies, as Papal Secretary of State. The Church reflects the desires of the Italian masses in this. Mussolini has sold out to Hitler, but it was a bankrupt concern that he sold.

NAWANAGAR STATE'S PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Adjourned Amidst Uproarious Scenes

(From Our Correspondent).

JAMNAGAR, May 3.

The third session of the Nawanagar State's People's Conference concluded to-night. All resolutions passed in the Subjects Committee were adopted after some discussion. Youths put forward certain amendments to some resolutions but they were lost by great majority.

Uproarious scenes were witnessed when the President refused poll over voting on the resolution expressing protest against State's order asking Vajubhai Shukla and Ismail Hirani to quit Jamnagar. The President declared the resolution lost but seeing some more more hands raised in favour of the resolution Rupjee demanded poll.

Uproarious scenes followed and the President adjourned the session.

Snooker Championship

LONDON, May 3.

In the English Amateur Snooker championship P. Bendon of Surrey eliminated the holder P. H. Matthews in the semi-final match by five two frames.

Bendon meets Kingsley Kennerley in the Final to-morrow.—Reuter.

'Plane Crash Disaster

6 Passengers And 3 Crew Reported Killed

CASABLANCA: May 2.

A plane on the Dakar-Casablanca route crashed in the mountain near Argana, 60 miles to the North-east of Agadir.

A rescue party is proceeding to the spot. The plane carried six passengers and three crew, all of whom are reported to have been killed.—Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN REFUTES NAZI CHARGE

(Continued from Page 1)

tish guarantee given to Rumania and Greece reciprocal.

In a reply to Mr. Arthur-Henderson, Mr. Chamberlain said that in his recent statements he had made it quite clear that there was no foundation whatsoever for the charge that British Government had adopted a policy of encircling Germany. What Mr. Roosevelt proposed and what Mr. Chamberlain understood Herr Hitler to offer was an exchange of assurances of non-aggression rather than a guarantee on a reciprocal basis such as recently given to Poland. "The British Government are certainly ready to consider proposals for exchange of reciprocal assurances with the German Government".—Reuter.

German Journalist Expelled From Belgium

BRUSSELS, May 3.

The Belgian Government have expelled a German journalist, Herr Ehlert, who was also the head of various German organisations in Belgium.—Reuter.

NORWAY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

OSLO, May 3.

The attitude of Norway and other Northern States is a desire to have the right to maintain neutrality as far as possible, declared the Foreign Minister M. Koht in the course of a debate in Parliament.

"Nobody thinks of denying us this right. Even if the League of Nations cannot help us, there is no reason to renounce our membership because the League remains the centre of international efforts to promote justice and peace." The Conservative Leader and President of the Storting, M. C. J. Hambre said, "It is undesirable that Norway should bind herself by security pacts to one or other groups of Powers.—Reuter.

Defend Of Aaland Isles

STOCKHOLM, May 3.

Germany has informed Sweden and Finland that it approves of their plan for the defence of the Aaland Isles.—Reuter.

"United Kingdom Day" In World Fair

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Hudson, Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade, left for America to represent the Government at the World's Fair.

He will be present at the special "United Kingdom Day" on May 12, when the British Pavilion will be officially inaugurated and intends returning on May 13.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SIX BRITONS ASKED TO QUIT GERMANY

BERLIN, May 3.

It is learned on competent authority that the German Ambassadors in London and Paris are returning to their posts in the immediate future possibly on May 4.

Six British subjects, resident in Germany, have received orders from the German Government to leave. The expulsions are the direct reprisals for the expulsion of six Germans from Great Britain. The British Embassy has been informed that all the expelled Britons must leave by May 24. Those expelled are Mr. H. C. Greene, Chief Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," a businessman, an engineer, a language teacher and two directors of companies.—Reuter.

LITVINOV NO MORE FOREIGN COMMISSAR

MOSCOW, May 3.

M. Litvinov has been released from duties as Foreign Commissar of his own request.

M. Molotov takes over M. Litvinov's duties.—Reuter.

KING ZOG REACHES ISTANBUL

ISTANBUL, May 2.

King Zog and Queen Geraldine arrived by special train, accompanied by the baby, King Zog's sisters and some 70 leading Albanians. They have taken rooms in a hotel.

JAPANESE CAPTURE KUHSIEN?

Furious Fighting Near Hankow: Chinese Suffer Heavy Casualties

TOKYO, May 3.

Furious fighting is reported to the northwest of Hankow, where Japanese claim to have stemmed the Chinese offensive and were counter-attacking. The Chinese are said to have suffered 500 killed when they were dislodged from heights, 30 miles West of Yingshan.

The Japanese also claim to have taken Ping Changk Wan, 25 miles northwest of Sinyang and are rapidly pursuing the retreating Chinese from Wuchiatachine, 30 miles north of Yingshan.

In southern Shanshi the Japanese claim to have captured Kuhsien, following the failure of the Chinese offensive.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF SHANGHAI

Japanese Demand Fair Municipal Rights

TOKIO, May 3.

Proposals for a drastic revision of the administrative structure of the International Settlement in Shanghai were presented to the Ambassadors of Great Britain and the United States by Mr. Sawada, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, who complained 'inter alia' that the election system of the Shanghai Municipal Council was undemocratic.

He contended that the British monopolised important offices and tended to act in an "oligarchial" manner. Mr. Sawada added that essential land regulations must be brought up to date to meet new conditions and the Municipal Council must be reformed to represent more fairly the various interested nationalities, particularly Japanese representation must be increased.

The British and American Ambassadors are conveying Mr. Sawada's views to their governments.—Reuter.

Release Of British Merchant Ship Demanded

TOKYO, May 2.

Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador, called on the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr. Sawada, according to the Domei Agency, asked for the release of a British merchant ship detained by the Japanese navy off Canton accused of smuggling arms and ammunition. Sir Robert Craigie is also said to have sought information about the China Commercial Bank, the new note-issuing bank, controlled by the Japanese and sponsored by the Nanking reformed Government, which has just been established in Shanghai.—Reuter.

Questions About Sino-Burmese Railway

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons, Sir Arnold Wilson asked whether the Chinese Government were building a railway to the Sino-Burmese Frontier and whether the Under-Secretary for Burma would give an assurance that no railway construction to Burma was contemplated to connect with it and no such project would be entertained without the fullest previous public enquiry and assent of the Burmese Parliament.

Lt.-Col. Muirhead said that he had seen reports that the Chinese Government had already begun preliminary work for a railway from Kunming towards the Burma Frontier. The project of a Chinese Railway connecting with the Burmese Railway system had been contemplated from time to time on many occasions in the past forty years. He assured Sir Arnold Wilson that nothing would be done in Burma without due consultation with all interests in Burma concerned.—Reuter.

U. S. A.'s Defence Measures

Five Battleships To Be Modernised

WASHINGTON, May 3.

President Roosevelt has signed a 153 million dollar Defence Bill.

The total will be immediately available in appropriations and contract authorisations for "critical" defence items for the Army, Sea Coast Defences and Fleet Expansions.

Meanwhile the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives has recommended legislation to authorise the expenditure of 66,60,000 dollars for complete modernisation of five battleships.—Reuter.

DEFENCE PLANS FOR S. RHODESIA

SALISBURY, May 3.

Announcing the reorganisation of the Defence Forces, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia told Parliament that it had been decided in co-operation with His Majesty's Government to raise and equip battery, artillery, armoured reconnaissance unit and engineer units and also to expand the air section. The War Office agreed to send specialist officers to assist in training.

Legislation for the compilation of a National Register would follow the example in other parts of the Empire.—Reuter.

TERRITORIAL UNIT FOR UGANDA

KAMPALA, May 3.

The Governor of Uganda has authorised the formation of a territorial battalion consisting of two companies, for which there will be no distinction of nationality, race or creed.

The legislation provides for four years service and annual camps and instruction throughout the year on the lines of the British Territorials.—Reuter

P. L. P. To Move Rejection Of Conscription Bill

LONDON, May 3.

The Parliamentary Labour Party decided to move rejection of the Military Training Bill second reading in the House of Commons to-morrow.

Their amendment will condemn the Government's action in instituting conscription on the ground that the necessary manpower is obtainable voluntarily.—Reuter.

Secretary Of Supply Ministry

LONDON, May 3.

It is announced that Sir Arthur Robinson, Chairman of the Supply Board has been appointed Permanent Secretary (Designate) of the Ministry of Supply.—Reuter.

Br. Orders For A. R. P. Material

SYDNEY, May 3.

Britain has ordered in Australia over 50,000 tons of steel plates and 10,000 tons of galvanised iron for air raid shelters according to "The Herald."—Reuter.

Settlement Of Rumania's War Debt

WASHINGTON, May 3.

A formal Note offering settlement of Rumania's war debt amounting to about 64 million dollars has been presented to Mr. Cordell Hull by the Rumanian Minister in Washington.—Reuter.

Bombs Near Reuter's Chunkiang Office

LONDON, May 3.

It is believed that there were over a thousand casualties as a result of a severe Japanese air-raid in the densely populated areas of the capital.

At least seventy were killed at a ferry station on the river front and over thirty bombs fell on all sides of Reuter's office. Many buildings were razed to the ground and set ablaze.

The raiders, who numbered 18, were engaged by Chinese pursuit plains over the city.—Reuter.

Heavy Casualties And Many Fires

CHUNKIANG, May 3.

The densely populated parts of Chunkiang were bombed by Japanese 'planes There were heavy casualties and many fires. This is the first such raid of the year.—Reuter.

Brtain's Strong Navy Is Still Her Pride

RECORD NUMBER OF WARSHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION: COMMERCIAL YARDS HUMMING WITH ACTIVITY

LONDON, May 3

THE British Navy is strong enough to meet a threat by any probable combination of foes, declared Mr. Shakespear, Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, in a speech at Liverpool.

He said, "when this year's programme has been ordered, we should have in course of a year under construction in our shipyards nine battleships, six aircraft carriers, 25 cruisers, 39 destroyers, 19 submarines and a large number of smaller vessels.

During the present calendar year there have been launched four battleships, four aircraft carriers, seven cruisers of 8,000 tons and seven cruisers of 5,000 tons, ten destroyers, six submarines and a number of auxiliary vessels."

Mr. Shakespear also stated that as the result of measures proposed by Government the outlook for the shipbuilding industry was bright. Commercial yards were humming with activity. Since March 28 very substantial orders for merchantmen had been placed and more were projected. The new tonnage concerned amounted to one million tons.

CENSORSHIP OVER PRESS

Hoare Begins To Talk Of Wartime

LONDON, May 3.

It is essential that the press should continue in war time and steps should be taken to protect them from so great a withdrawal of trained workers as would interfere with the maintenance of proper news service, said Sir Samuel Hoare in a speech at the dinner of the Newspaper Society.

He strongly opposed censorship of the press in peace time. There must be censorship in war time, he added, but the best way to avoid errors would be to take the leaders of the press into Government's confidence and appeal to their sense of patriotic responsibility to do nothing to embarrass the national effort.

He thought that the kind of Press Bureau which was established in 1914—a separate and remote department of control—would be a mistake. It was much wiser to adopt the later lessons of the war and keep censorship, as part of the war time Ministry of Information, in the closest possible touch not only with the press but also with the wireless films and other instruments of publicity.—Reuter

HENDERSON MEETS RIBBENTROP

BERLIN, May 2.

Sir Nevile Henderson saw Herr Von Ribbentrop at noon. The visit was described purely as courtesy following his return from London and had no connection with Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech.—Reuter.

JOURNALIST DEAD

BLOEMFONTEIN May 3

The death has occurred of Thomas William Mackenzie, Managing editor of the Friend Newspapers Ltd. and Vice President of the Imperial Press Conference, South Africa in 1935.—Reuter.

HAMMERSMITH EXPLOSION ECHO

Two I. R. A. "Soldiers" Sentenced To Penal Servitude

LONDON, May 3.

As a sequel to the Hammersmith Bridge explosion Edward John Connell (22) was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude at Old Bailey and William Erowne (22) was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. Both refused "as soldiers of the Irish Republican Army" to plead and the Recorder directed a plea of not guilty to be entered on two charges arising out of the explosion.

The Hammersmith Bridge, which has been closed to traffic since the explosion, reopens on May 6.—Reuter.

EXPERIMENTS ON NEW RUPEE

To Defeat Efforts Of Counterfeiters

Experiments with a view to minting a new rupee which will defeat the efforts of counterfeiters are now being made in His Majesty's Mint in Bombay. It is proposed so to alter the design of the rupee by the incorporation of a grooved edge that counterfeiters will not be able to copy it.

New coins bearing the head of King George VI are being or will be put into circulation during the year. They all differ in design from the old coins

LATEST RAJKOT DEVELOPMENTS

(Continued from page 1.)

representatives of the citizens described as moderates on the basis of a draft submitted to the State authorities.

It is, however, stated now that a hitch has arisen over the refusal of the authorities to concede certain demands, particularly those relating to the power of the future popular assembly in the matter of voting and passing the annual budget, the right to discuss the conduct of State servants, etc.

This has created division of opinion among those who were negotiating a settlement, one section holding the view that they should accept for the present whatever the State granted by way of reforms and another section insisting a definite advance on the existing constitution.—A.P.

"CARRY PARISHAD PEOPLE WITH YOU"

Gandhiji's Wire To Parekh

RAJKOT, May 3.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following telegram to Mr. Kalidas Parekh, who is one of the 21 persons of the loyalist group, who are negotiating for a settlement between the State authorities and the Rajkot people:

"Your wire. Will be delighted if you all succeed achieving good constitution without Sardar or my guidance. You should carry Parishad people with you. Am willing Dhebarbhai will yield utmost possible. Getting better. Thanks. Wire."—United Press.

(SEE PAGES 8 AND 9.)

World Achievement

Atmospherics

From time to time listeners-in are troubled with noises that disturb their entertainment. Caused by atmospherics, shrieks and whistles are often heard, though rarely are they 'seen.'

However, Professor Appleton and Mr. Watson Watt have done more than 'see' atmospherics, for they have 'photographed' them—tails and all. They are able to tell us how an atmospheric begins, how it grows, what it is like, and just what it does.

The photographers tell us that an atmospheric is born with a head and develops a tail. The head arrives at the wireless receiver first, bringing its tail behind it, and the tail may be 500 miles long.

An atmospheric born in a flash of lightning can reach out to a wireless receiver 3,000 miles away about a thousandth of a second afterwards. Its sting is in its head, vibrating in such a way as to pierce most wireless receivers, though the tail makes most noise. The tail has a vibration, or in other words, a wavelength, which like a sound wave can make itself heard by the human ear.

Now that the National Physical Laboratory have a photograph of this pirate of the air they will be better able to track it down to its origin. Though they may not be able to shorten the length of its tail, or prevent the disturbance it causes, they may be able to say what weather conditions favours its passage most. **This information will lead us to more accurate forecasts of the weather.**

German Troops Massed On Polish Frontier

Nazi Press Attacks Gather Speed And Vehemence

POLISH CONSULATE STAFF MEMBERS ASSAULTED BY BERLIN CROWDS

BERLIN, May 2.

TRAVELLERS COMING FROM POLISH-GERMAN FRONTIER AREAS REPORT THAT THE BIG TOWNS ARE FULL OF TROOPS.

It is officially declared that no exceptional troop movements have taken place along the frontier, which is always strongly guarded. It is understood some units who were recalled from Bohemia, Moravia and were due for leave have been sent to the Polish Frontier regions.

Press attacks on Poland are quickly gathering speed and vehemence. Two points are stressed: FIRSTLY, POLAND SEEMS TO BE FORGETTING THAT SHE LIVES SIDE BY SIDE WITH A POWERFUL NEIGHBOUR; SECONDLY, POLAND IS OVERCONFIDENT OF RECEIVING SUPPORT FROM BRITAIN.

"The Hamburger Fremdenblatt" writes: "IF POLAND BEGINS TO MAKE PROPAGANDA FOR INCORPORATION OF EAST PRUSSIA, THEN IT IS NOT UNREASONABLE THAT GERMANY SHOULD THINK OF ESTABLISHING INDESTRUCTIBLE LINKS WITH THE ENDANGERED PROVINCE.

No positive move by Germany in her differences with Poland is expected in political circles until after Col. Beck's speech on May 5, which is expected to lay down the Polish standpoint following the Fuehrer's pronouncement.

THE POLISH GOVERNMENT TO-NIGHT CALLED ATTENTION OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT TO INCIDENTS WHICH ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE OCCURRED AT OPPELN IN SOUTH-EAST GERMANY, WHERE A GROUP OF POLISH ACTORS AND TWO MEMBERS OF THE STAFF OF THE POLISH CONSULATE ARE ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY A CROWD AND SEVERAL OF THEM INJURED.

British Press Half-Hearted

Poland Warned Against Claiming Too Much

LONDON: May 3.

Negotiations with Russia and the German-Polish relations divide the attention of leader-writers to-day. The "News Chronicle" and the "Daily Herald" both dwell on the slowness of discussions with Russia and the latter urges a direct meeting between the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries and suggests that the forthcoming meeting of the League Council offers an opportunity for a full and frank talk between Lord Halifax and M. Litvinov.

Disquiet in regard to the tone of the Polish press is expressed in the "Daily Mail", which says that Poland should not make exaggerated claims which she never put forward before.

"Rival aspirations of Poland and Germany are not irreconcilable and it will be hard to convince democracies that a solution for safeguarding Polish commercial interests cannot be found by negotiation.

"It is well-known that the French are not prepared to engage in a European conflict over a dispute of this character. The British people take the same view; nevertheless, Poland may be completely assured that if her independence and vital interests were threatened Britain and France would honour their obligations immediately."

The "Daily Telegraph and Morning Post" on the other hand declares that Herr Hitler's primary objective in concentrating his diplomatic attack on Poland's position in Danzig and the corridor is to deliver a mortal thrust against the anti-aggression front and unless Poland received unqualified support from her guarantors in her resistance to surrender any of her rights and in her resolve to talk to Germany only on the basis of absolute equality, the whole security system built up since the Czechoslovak 'coup' would be gravely imperilled.

HOLLAND'S MEASURES AGAINST NAZI AGENTS

THE HAUGE, May 3.

Government have introduced bills making anybody acting with the object of bringing Holland under foreign domination liable to imprisonment not exceeding five years and enabling the prohibition of the publication of newspapers repeatedly infringing the provisions for public order and the state's safety.—Reuter.

SOVIET PEACE PLAN UNDER DISCUSSION

Russia Wants Full-Fledged Alliance

LONDON, May 2

The Soviet suggestions for an anti-aggression front in Europe are still occupying the attention of the British Government, states Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, but it is pointed out that owing to the large number of states involved in the negotiations the search for the best method is not the work of a moment.

Newspaper reports suggest that the Russians wish to see a full-fledged Anglo-Soviet alliance with general guarantees to certain states.

It is understood that in British view the present need is for some working arrangement, and the nature of Soviet assistance need not be specified but should be a matter for the states themselves to work out.

It is stated that Britain is anxious to see agreement and co-operation among all the Balkan States including Bulgaria, but is not disposed to interfere in the method worked out locally for Hungary.—Reuter.

ROYAL VISIT TO CANADA

Queen Mary, Gloucesters And Kents To Accompany King

LONDON, May 3.

When the King and Queen leave London on May 6 on their historic journey to Canada and the United States. Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret will go with them to Portsmouth to say goodbye to their parents aboard the "Empress of Australia."

Queen Mary, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Kent will also accompany Their Majesties.

The Royal journey will begin with a carriage procession from Buckingham Palace and Their Majesties will drive to Waterloo Station where they will be received by the Prime Minister, Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and other distinguished figures.

The "Empress of Australia" escorted by the cruisers "Southampton" and "Glasgow" will sail for Canada at 3 p.m.—Reuter.

RUMANIA LEANING TOWARDS FASCIST POWERS

Gafencu's Talks With Ciano Over

ROME, May 2.

M. Gafencu had his last conversation with Count Ciano this evening and leaves for Rome on May 3.

M. Gafencu had a talk with Signor Mussolini on May 1 lasting over two hours. Political circles expect that Rumania will maintain the same attitude as Yugoslavia towards the Rome-Berlin Axis and will eventually enter into a non-Aggression Pact with Hungary.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

Effect On United Kingdom Trade

LONDON, May 2.

A number of questions was put to Mr. Oliver Stanley in the Commons regarding New Zealand import restrictions during the second half of 1939, including total prohibition of carpets of most classes, boots, shoes and hosiery.

Mr. Stanley said that the New Zealand Finance Minister, Mr. Nash, hoped that there would be considerable relaxation of restrictions next year. The effect of the United Kingdom trade would clearly be serious and the whole situation was being considered and Mr. Nash was visiting Britain early in June to discuss among other subjects the effect of the New Zealand import restrictions on the trade between the United Kingdom and the Dominions.—Reuter.

Demand Of Responsible Government In Gwalior

UJJAIN, May 3.

The First Ujjain District Political Conference was held here yesterday under the presidentship of Prof. Indra of Delhi.

The Conference passed a number of resolutions, including one demanding responsible government in Gwalior State. The various problems of Gwalior were also contained in the resolution.

The conference also condoled the death of Dr. Khoche, a prominent social worker, by observing one-minute silence.—United Press.

STATE WORKERS BEATEN IN JAIL

Serious Allegations Against Jailor

(From A Correspondent).

BHUJ, (By Mail).

Six workers of Cutch State who were prosecuted for alleged criminal extortion in connection with the suicide of the Mahant of Anjar, and acquitted by the magistrate were convicted on appeal by the police and were awarded nine months' rigorous imprisonment and 1,000 kories fine.

Mr. N. K. Patwardhan of Poona, the presiding judge who heard the appeal, concluded the proceedings in two hours; the record of the case occupied over 800 pages.

Summons were served on Kantiprasad and Jamnadas by telegram and the judgment was delivered in less than 24 hours.

A curious feature of the case is that the police did not proceed with the case for more than four years in spite of being challenged by the Parishad leaders.

The convicts on entering the jail are reported to have been attacked by the jailor and some of the prisoners, by lathis and heavy iron clubs. They were severely wounded and no medical aid, it is alleged, was available for 48 hours.

It is understood the Dewan has instituted an inquiry on the demand of a deputation of citizens.

DUAL MEMBERSHIP & MYSORE CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

In reply to a letter from Sjt. S. Vasudeva Rao, seeking the advice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, regarding the cancellation of dual membership and the advisability of strengthening Mysore Congress only Pandit Nehru writes as follows:—

"I realise the difficulty that you point out in your letter of April 5. But I would personally suggest the continuation of the Mysore Congress as a part of the Indian National Congress. I do not know how things will fashion out in future, but it is obvious that the National Congress will take more and more interest in the States."

Dewan's Tour To Redress Peasants' Grievances

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, May 2.

The Maharaja Saheb is starting to-night for Rajkot for political reasons.

Dewan Saheb with Special Revenue Officers is visiting Botad, Gadhda and Kundla Mahals, for redressing the grievances of peasants.

Sjt. Mohanlal Motichand Gadhdavala, it is understood, is trying for bringing about a settlement in Limbdi question of Hijratis.

All-Bhopal Political Conference

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Bhopal Political Conference, writes:—

An All-Bhopal Political Conference will be held in the last week of May, for which a Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Maulana Saied Razmi, a prominent Congress worker, has been formed.

Vithaldas Damodar At Jamjodhpur

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMJODHPUR, May 3.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, President of the Nawanagar State Prajamandal was given a great reception at Jamjodhpur. He was seated in a specially decorated chariot drawn by 31 bullocks.

Mr. Vithaldas toured in the neighbouring villages like Lalpur, Bhanvad and others. The President's party included Virchand Shah, Venilal Buch, Amritlal Mehta, Gokuldas Thakar, Ratansi Pragji, Sulemanji Fatakdawala and Prabodh Kumar Shah.

"UNMITIGATED FALSEHOOD"

Bose Denies Report Of "Negotiations With Viceroy"

CALCUTTA, May 2.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in a statement denies that he approached the Viceroy for direct negotiations with him, instead of with Mahatma Gandhi.

He says: "During the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee some of my friends from Lahore told me a story illustrating the kind of propaganda that has been going on against me for some time past. It was published in the Punjab papers that I had written to His Excellency the Viceroy to the effect that he should not carry on negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi, but only with myself. The Viceroy replied to the effect that he was under the impression that Mahatmaji represented the Congress, but, if I so desired, he would now negotiate with me.

"Let me say quite plainly that this story is a piece of unmitigated falsehood from start to finish. I have heard of other false stories being propagated against me from mouth to mouth, but I shall not refer to them until they are published or are publicly narrated."

EMPRESS MILL STRIKE CALLED OFF

C. P. Government's Offer Of Conciliation Board

NAGPUR, May 3.

The Empress Mill workers decided this evening to call off strike and it is expected that they will resume work tomorrow. The decision was taken at a labour meeting following the receipt of a telegram from the C. P. Labour Minister Mr. C. J. Bharuka in reply to the joint telegrams of Mr. R. S. Ruikar and Mr. V. R. Kalappa, a Congress Labour M.L.A.

The Minister reiterated his previous assurance that the Government would be prepared to consider sympathetically the workers' demand for the appointment of a Conciliation Board, if the strikers resumed work tomorrow and placed full faith in the Government.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the Nagpur Textile Union, communicated the minister's assurance to the strikers at the meeting and advised them to resume work, whereupon the meeting resolved to abandon the strike.—A. P.

KISAN SATYAGRAHIS FOR LAHORE

LAHORE, May 3.

A jatha of twelve Kisan Satyagrahis was arrested to-day for defying the prohibitory order of the District Magistrate. Prior to their arrest the volunteers marched in a procession through the principal streets in the city.

Another batch of twenty Kisan women arrived to-day in the Satyagrah camp to participate in the Satyagraha.—A. P.

U. P. Congress Committee

CAWNPORE, May 7.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee meeting will be held here on May 20 and 21 under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—A. P.

Peasants Migrate From Limbdi State

(From A Correspondent.)

LIMBDI, May 2.

About 500 peasants have migrated from Limbdi State villages into British India. Their leader Mr. Jethi Sur abandoned his property worth Rs. 20,000 which consisted of 400 bighas of land, some ready crop and a number of buildings.

Limbdi State Officers are said to be compelling the peasants to sell their crops to State agents only.

A SHORT STORY

A Share Of Gossip

(BY KARL GRAYSON).

After sixteen years Emily Stark was going to leave her husband. She sat alone in her bedroom, waiting for him to come home. To-night she would tell him. To-night everything would be settled, and to-morrow she would go away with Chester Moore. Idly she thought of Chester. He was pleasant and tall and genial. And rich. Otherwise there was nothing particularly impressive about him. He lacked the fire and energy of John, her husband.

Vindictively she thought how sick to death she was of men of John's type. Of John. He had been too occupied with his work, with building up his business. That was the reason they had begun drifting apart. He had had no time for his family.

Suddenly her mind leaped to Haidee Pearson. Curious why she should think of Haidee. Then a voice way down deep in her heart told her that Haidee was the cause, the real cause, of the trouble between her and John. If she hadn't seen them together that night at the Flamingo Club, if she had heard no whispered gossip, she and John would have kept on drifting—drifting until he made the first move that would break things off. That was why she was going to tell him to-night. She couldn't stand having him be the first to broach the subject. It would be too great a blow to her pride. Her pride was about all she had left.

The telephone on her bedside table shrilly interrupted her thoughts. She waited until it rang a second time, then picked up the receiver. A woman's voice answered. She wanted Mrs. John Stark.

"This is Mrs. Stark."

"This is the city hospital, Mrs. Stark. Your son, Robert, has been in an accident. You'd better get down here as quickly as you can."

Emily's heart stopped beating, then began again, pounding wildly, "Is he—is he—" She couldn't finish the sentence.

The voice came back cool and reassuring. "There's no need for immediate worry, Mrs. Stark. He's asking for you and his father."

"Oh!" She dropped the phone, whirled, stopped. John was standing in the doorway. She stared at him.

"What is it? What's happened?" He took hold of her shoulders and shook her. "Has something happened to Robert?"

"Yes. He's had an accident. He's at the City hospital."

Without a word he turned and went out. She caught up a wrap and followed him downstairs.

"The car's out front," he told her. He had his hat and coat on, was holding the door. John got behind the wheel. The machine leaped down the drive. He drove fast, but not recklessly. His face was cold, inscrutable. Emily wanted to talk, wanted to say something.

"John, is it our fault? We haven't been very good parents. Oh, John, he mustn't die!"

"He won't die," said John. "We won't let him die." She felt closer to him then than she had in years.

A nurse admitted them to the hospital room. Robert was conscious, waiting. His handsome, boyish face lighted at sight of them.

"Dad! Mother! Gee, I thought you'd never come."

"How do you feel, son? What happened? No, don't bother to tell us now. You're coming out of this all right. We'll see you through—your mother and I."

Tears came into the boy's eyes. "I—I'm all right. At first I was glad it happened. I thought, well, if I died, then things wouldn't matter any more." He looked from one to the other of them. "But now—it's different. You're here—together. I'm all right now."

Emily tried hard to swallow the lump that had come into her throat. Then she put her head down on the pillow beside her son's and cried. After awhile she

"IS HE—IS HE—" SHE COULDN'T FINISH THE SENTENCE.

stood up. John was waiting for her at the door.

A doctor entered the room. "Is he—will everything be all right, doctor?"

The doctor went over to the bed and looked at Robert and then came back to the two by the door. "He'll be all right now. For awhile we were worried. He didn't seem to want to recover." He looked at the boy's parents curiously. "He'll be all right—now."

Outside, John and Emily walked slowly down the corridor. Neither spoke, nor looked at the other. At the end of the corridor was a small conservatory. It was empty and they entered.

"Emily, I guess we haven't been good parents. I guess things have been happening that we never dreamed about."

"Yes," Emily said. "Yes, John. I—I feel so ashamed and guilty."

He took her hands and held it awkwardly. "There! Now there's no need to blame yourself. It was—I guess I'm to blame all around."

"John! You're no more to blame than I. Even if you and Haidee Pearson—" She broke off, biting her lip, regretting the impulse that had made her mention Haidee's name.

John's eyebrows went up. For a moment the lines about his mouth hardened. Then he smiled. "A man has his pride, too, you know. Haidee was the best I could do on such short notice."

Emily looked up quickly. "You—mean—?"

He nodded. "I couldn't see you getting all the gossip. I figure I deserved a little." Then abruptly he began to laugh, and Emily laughed too, and suddenly she was in his arms and Chester and Haidee and the gossips and everything else that had been wrong seemed far away, blessedly far away.

(COPYRIGHT).

GLAMOUR GIRLS!

Where Calcutta Can Beat Bombay

CALCUTTA, May 3.

Calcutta has more "glamour girls" than any other city in India according to a beauty expert from Europe who has arrived here in the course of a tour of the main towns.

In Delhi and Lahore she saw many beautiful girls, while Bombay, in her opinion, was Calcutta's closest rival.

"When I arrived in India I never expected to see so many attractive girls," she said, "but the elegance and distinction which I saw in the hotels and restaurants of Calcutta compare favourably with an European Capital."

Official Committee To Inquire Into U. P. Riots

LUCKNOW, May 2.

An official committee, consisting of Mr. V. N. Mehta, senior member of the Board of Revenue (Chairman), Mr. C. G. Gwynne, Chief Secretary, Mr. R. A. Horton, Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Wajahabusain, Irrigation Secretary, has been appointed to inquire into the predisposing causes of the riots in the province and to advise Government as to the measures necessary to cope with the situation.

The committee, which has had some meetings in Lucknow, is now going to visit Cawnpore, Benares and Allahabad, recent storm centers of communal frenzy.

CARGO BOAT ABLAZE

CALCUTTA: May 3.

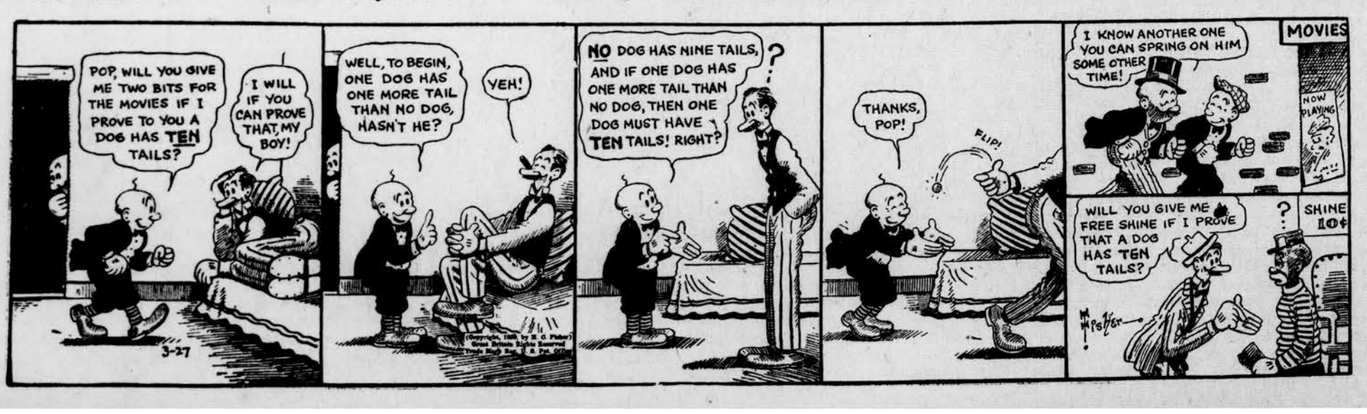
"Magdapur," a big cargo liner at the Kidderpore Docks, which was loaded with jute, sand bags, gunny and baled jute, etc., for sailing this afternoon for various European ports, caught fire early morning.

The Fire Brigade, which received alarm at 4 a.m. sent six engines, one fire boat and one emergency tender to the spot. After about five hours' hard fight, the flames were brought under control.

The exact extent of damage is not ascertained yet, but all cargo stocked in hatch No. 2 was considerably damaged. Salvage operations were started and the ship is being removed to the dry dock for necessary repairs.

Both the cargo and the ship, are it is learnt insured.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt Will Get Forty Per Cent of His Dough Back If the Eo otblack Falls for It By BUD FISHER


POP, WILL YOU GIVE ME TWO BITS FOR THE MOVIES IF I PROVE TO YOU A DOG HAS TEN TAILS?
I WILL IF YOU CAN PROVE THAT, MY BOY!
WELL, TO BEGIN, ONE DOG HAS ONE MORE TAIL THAN NO DOG, HASN'T HE?
YEH!
NO DOG HAS NINE TAILS, AND IF ONE DOG HAS ONE MORE TAIL THAN NO DOG, THEN ONE DOG MUST HAVE TEN TAILS! RIGHT?
THANKS, POP!
FLIP!
I KNOW ANOTHER ONE YOU CAN SPRING ON HIM SOME OTHER TIME!
MOVIES
NOW PLAYING
WILL YOU GIVE ME FREE SHINE IF I PROVE THAT A DOG HAS TEN TAILS?
SHINE 10¢
3-27

Rajkot Loyalists' Move

Letter To Thakore Boosts 'Minimum Demands' Of Subjects

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, (By Mail).

The following is an English rendering of a Gujarati statement, on which attempts are being made to obtain signatures from the public:—

"Revered Mahatmaji, at the time of departing from Rajkot, had declared to the effect that it is advisable for the subjects of Rajkot to accept if the Thakore Saheb gives the minimum that would satisfy the subjects of Rajkot.

Negotiations having begun to ascertain what is possible to be received from the Thakore Saheb as the minimum that would satisfy the subjects of Rajkot, and as a result of some discussions, our humble opinion has been that if in the present circumstances the following may be declared to be given by the Thakore Saheb, it would be acceptable to the subjects for the present. Hence we have submitted a list of proposals accordingly to the Thakore Saheb.

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF GOVT.

The following can be the main functions of any Government:—

(1) Legislation
(2) Taxation
(3) Administration
(4) Fiscal
(5) Trade and Indsutry.

As regards No. 1 (Legislation) the following points are worth mentioning:—

(A) The powers of legislation vast in the Praja Parishad Sabha through the Dharasabha (Legislative Assembly). The State also has to bring bills before the Praja Parishad Sabha.

(B) The present powers of the P. P. Sabha are recommendatory.

(C) As regards Emergency Laws, the State has to bring a Bill before the P. P. Sabha, and even if it rejects it the Thakore Saheb, if he thinks proper, can enact law (for the time being).

POWERS OF EXTENSION

These powers should be extended as under:—

(a) From point of view of public interest, the P. P. Sabha's powers of legislation should not merely be of a recommendatory nature, but these powers should be full powers. Laws concerning subjects, that may be enacted by the P. P. Sabha, must be sanctioned and published by the State.

(b) The P. P. Sabha may have no powers to enact laws affecting the Thakore Saheb and the royal family.

(c) If Emergency Laws may be required to be enacted in the interests of peace of the subjects the State has to put a bill in the matter before the P. P. Sabha and its opinion be taken. If it would not approve it, the State may enact such laws in the form of ordinances in virtue of its Paramount Power, and the same to have effect only to the extent of the emergency, and can remain in force at the most for two months. Thereafter it can remain in force only if the P. P. Sabha sanctions it in the form of Law. If the State thinks it necessary to enact any general laws, it must put bill for the same before the P. P Sabha, and the same can become law only if the P. P. Sabha passes it.

TAXATION

According to present constitution State cannot levy new tax nor alter existing taxes beyond 5 p.c. without previous sanction of P. P. Sabha. This right should continue including even revenue on crown lands.

ADMINISTRATION

At present no Department except Municipality is under popular control. Here too the control of the State makes popular control partial. Now, after passing through 15 years' of test of Constitutional Reforms, people can expect additional co-operation of the people by the State. The following nation-building departments must be entirely handed over to popular control:—

1 Muncipality (Rural uplift)
2. Education
3 Public health (sanitation)
4 Public Works. (Commerce and Industry).

N. B.—Expenditure of rural uplift in villages owned by Bhayats are not to be recovered from Bhayats.

The following departments may be kept by the State as reserved subjects:—

1 Relation with the Paramount Power.
2 International relation.
3 Political Department.
4 Guest Department.
5 Relations with Bhayats.
6 Riyasat.
7 Treasury.
8 Charitable Department.

There now remain the following departments of importance:—

1 Revenue
2 Law and justice
3 Police Department

In case the above departments may be kept as Reserved Departments, even then co-operation of people in those departments must be increased gradually, and after an interval of certain years, the same must be handed over to popular control. The duration of the interval to be determined by mutual understanding.

FISCAL DEPARTMENT.

Utilization and investment of the surplus finances of the State should be managed by a committee of five, whereof 3 to be elected and 2 to be appointed by Thakore Saheb. The said committee will publish an annual account of their administration and present it to the P. P. Sabha. This committee will also audit and examine accounts of other State departments.

GENERAL.

The Cabinet to be comprised of four Ministers, viz. two appointed by the P. P. Sabha, to be in charge of transferred subjects and the remaining two to be appointed by Thakore Saheb to be in charge of Reserved Subjects. Popular Ministers will discuss and take advice of cabinet in matters pertaining to transfer subject and State Ministers will also act accordingly, regarding reserved subjects. Policies of each department to be thus determined by mutual recommendations.

In the event of conflict or disagreement in respect of the policy of any department within the Cabinet, the matter to be referred to the P. P. Sabha by the Minister concerned, and the P. P. Sabha will pass its final verdict about the general policy.

VOTE OF CENSURE

All State officials except State appointed cabinet ministers will be responsible to the P.P. Sabha for administration of their respective departments: for reasons of their administration being defective, a vote of censure will be brought by elected representatives of the House, and if the same is voted by a majority of 2|3 the officer concerned will be warned in the first instance for a period of six months, but if the vote of censure is again passed as above, he can be discharged from service.

BUDGET.

The Cabinet to prepare budget of the State and to place for discussion before the P. P. Sabha and to be treated final as voted by majority. Privy purse of Thakore Saheb will not be open to discussion or vote of the House. On the estimated budget, as passed by the House Thakore Saheb will take 14 p.c. as privy purse, which will include his as well as the royal family's expenditure.

The notification No. 50 of 27-12-38 which has been published by the State, should be treated as the ultimate goal of popular progress and that goal to be fully enforced within 10 years.

Notifications issued after 1-8-38 should all be withdrawn; rights of citizenship and complete independence which formerly existed and which ought to be the primary rights of the people should be established, and thereby the minds of the people should be pacified.

A general amnesty to be granted and Thakore Saheb should show generosity to pardon them all, and reinstate those of the permanent servants of the State who had had to leave service during this emergency.

The Thakore Saheb should be pleased to announce remission of the following taxes:—

(1) House tax—total abolition.
(2) Set aside fresh orders of increase of school fees and water taxes.

We have submitted a list of demands as above, and we hope it will bring about a satisfactory result in the matter.

Any one desirous of discussing further or obtaining information or tendering advice or suggestions concerning these demands, which are still under discussion, are requested to approach before the discussion is over, any one of the following:—Mohanlal Mandanbhai Tank, Hakanichand Lakhmichand Doshi, Dalichand Hirachand, Prabhudas Liladhar Chokshi or Gokaldas Dayabhai.

Rajkot, Dated 30-4-1939.

Obedient servants"

The names of the following signatories are given:—

Kalidas Motichand Parekh, Mohanlal Mandan Tank, Dalichand Hirachand Vora, Hakmichand Lakhmichand, Gokaldas Daya, Nyalchand Nathu, Chaku Vakatchand, Jivansing Jadaja, Subhagchand Hemchand, Manilal Bechar Modi, Prabhudas Liladhar Chokshi, Chunilal Nanalala, Dr. J. M. Desai, Liladhar Girdhar, Purshotam Valji, Hadi Dada Hadivalymohmed, Bhagvanji Bechar, Hisbubhi Abdulali, Heerachand Monji, Naran Karsonji, Maganlal Dayabhai Tanna.

VIRAWALA'S 'REFORMS' AND DHEBAR'S ATTITUDE

(From Our Correspondent)
RAJKOT, May 3.

According to the information gathered from most reliable sources, Dhebarbhai has expressed his willingness to accept the reforms scheme devised by Durbar Virawala and his 21 signatories of the 'Jahernivedan' with the condition that the Revenue Department consisting of Argiculture, Customs, Octroi and Excise be included in the departments under popular control but as it is known so far, the authorities are against placing this department under the Assembly's control.

Mr. Chinoy, the legal adviser of the Rajkot State has left for Bombay by air this morning and the trip is understood to be in connection with the Rajkot State affairs.

MOVE TO DEPORT PARISHAD LEADERS?

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, May 1.

Durbar Virawala has been successful in getting a petition signed by 21 loyal citizens, some of whom were until recently with the Parishad, and these persons are trying to obtain signatures from general public to show that the proposal formulated by them and submitted to Thakoresaheb are supported by general public. But when they came to know that Parishad was to issue a leaflet warning the public to refrain from committing in any manner unless Parishad so desired, these persons promised not to circulate draft of their proposals in public for obtaining signatures, but in spite of this understanding they have released leaflets of their draft of proposals for public circulation.

There is a strong rumour current here, that deportation orders will be served on some workers, which it is said includes Sjt. Dhebar and Vajubhai, for their refusal to be a party to the Pact.

Peace Move In Hyderabad

Swami Convenes Conference Of All Shades Of Opinion

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, May 2.

The situation in Hyderabad is fairly quiet in spite of agitation for reforms.

Swami Shankaracharya of Jyothirmut who had camped at Sholapur centre of Arya Samaj activities came to Hyderabad to study the conditions and hear the grievances of Hindus if any. He is staying here as a guest of the Nizam's Government. I understand that Swamiji went round the city to see temples and other public places and met several officials, non-officials, leaders of various thoughts, ulemas and mashaiks.

When your correspondent approached him yesterday Swamiji said that he was exploring all possible avenues to remove the grievances of Hindus if any and stated that he was prepared to place before authorities any complaints of Hindus. It was possible that he might convene a meeting of some leaders to-day comprising of all shades of opinion and discuss matters and thrash out existing problem thus affording opportunity to one and all to come to some sane settlement.

While the peace negotiations are being carried on behalf of one or other party people have become fed up with the present agitation.

Somehow I understand that all the difficulties encountered by one and all in coming to an honourable settlement is at hand provided the question of prestige does not come in the way when peace and tranquillity could prevail.

SATYAGRAHI PRISONER DIES IN JAIL

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 3.

Vishnu Tandurkar, an Aryasamaj "Satyagrah" prisoner, undergoing a term of imprisonment in Hyderabad Central Jail died yesterday in Osmania Central Hospital.

It is stated he was ailing from intestinal trouble.—A. P.

Purse For 'Satyagrahi' Leader

NEW DELHI, May 2.

A great reception was accorded to the two batches of 80 Satyagrahis when they arrived here this morning from the Punjab on their way to Hyderabad by the local Arya Samajists. An address was presented to them at a public meeting in Diwan Hall where a purse of Rs. 500 was presented to Prof. Gyanchand, the leader of the Satyagrahis.

They left this evening for Pusad.—United Press.

IDAR STATE BAN

Praja Mandal Worker Arrested

(From A Correspondent.)
IDAR, May 2.

The Dewan has issued an order banning public meetings within State limits for a period of six months.

Sjt. Maganlal Jaduram Dave, a Prajamandal worker was arrested on May 1.

Scindia Opens Shivpuri Water Works

GWALIOR, May 2.

H. H. the Maharaja Scindia performed the opening ceremony of the Shivpuri water works built at a cost of Rs. 1,52,000 and designed to supply a maximum of 400,000 gallons of pure, filtered drinking water every day, the supply being constant.

Making a joint reply to addresses presented to him on the occasion by various interests and institutions of Shivpuri.

His Highness exhorted the people to take up trade and industry. He also suggested that the Sahukars should make a new departure by taking lively interest in new enterprise and industrialisation.—United Press.

1913—1938

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World of Wireless

NEW YORK WORLD FAIR

Britain's Part In It To Be Theme Of Broadcast

The British Empire's part in the New York World's Fair will be pictured in a broadcast that Daventry will relay from the United States on the opening day of the Fair, April 30. The picture will be drawn by Alistair Cooke, who will give a descriptive outline of the Fair in general, and of the British Pavilion and of representative Dominion and Colonial exhibits in particular.

Taking as its theme 'Building the World of To-morrow', the opening of the Fair will commemorate the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of the U.S.A.'s first President. It will be the largest exhibition that the world has yet seen.

Some sixty nations will be represented at the Fair and the scale on which the participation of the British Commonwealth has been planned is a fitting recognition of the close and friendly relations with the United States that the Empire has enjoyed for so long. In addition to the British Pavilion, which occupies a dominating position, there are the separate pavilions of Canada and Eire; an exhibit by Southern Rhodesia (the principal feature of which will be a 240-ft. replica of the Victoria Falls); and separate official exhibits with the United Kingdom by the Dominions of Australia and New Zealand and the Colonial Empire.

THE BRITISH PAVILION

The British Pavilion consists of two buildings, North and South, linked by a bridge that is a simulation of Westminster Bridge, London.

Social and political progress in the United Kingdom are illustrated in popular form by special exhibits that various departments of State have organised; there are a Royal Room, illustrating how Britain's history has centred round her King, a Maritime Section, an 'Attractions of Britain Hall' (dominated by a golden statue 45 ft. high, symbolic of the spirit of Britain, its friendliness, its love of peace and at the same time its strength) and a typically-English garden. Other Halls are devoted to 'Metal' and 'Democracy' (where an original copy of Magna Carta is displayed), and lavish space is given to industrial exhibits, organised by various official bodies in co-operation with the Department of Overseas Trade (which is responsible for the United Kingdom's exhibit), and to British art.

REFLECTING THE COLONIES

The British Colonial display, organised by the recently formed Colonial Empire Marketing Board, occupies an area of some 3,500 square feet in the British Pavilion.

The display is divided into six geographical sections, comprising East Africa; West Africa; Malaya and the Far East (including Fiji, the Western Pacific High Commission Territories and Hong Kong); the West Indian and Atlantic Dependencies; the Mediterranean Island Dependencies; and Ceylon, with Aden, Mauritius and the Seychelles.

Each section contains a realistic diorama of a typical local scene decorative panels, and a map frieze. Snapshots of the life and work of the peoples of each group are shown in series of continuously changing photographs.

The central display in the exhibit consists of a giant photo-mural, and this, together with a spoken commentary describing the public and social services in the Dependencies, tells how Great Britain, in fulfilling her trusteeship, is advancing the physical and cultural development of the peoples of the Colonial Empire.

Transmission 2, May 1, 1-30 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 4, April 30, 8-5 p.m. G.M.T.

Last Year Was "Quiz Year" On American Radio

Increased Interest In Politics And General Knowledge; Lean Time For Singers

The following review of radio activities in U. S. A., by O. E. Dunlap (Jr.) is reproduced from "New York Times":—

Many and many a word has been electrified in forums, symposiums and straight talks on such topics as armament, un-American activities, social security, political "purges," Federal regulation of markets, the SEC, crop control, labour relations, Pan-Americanism, flood control, naval and aviation expansion, taxes, spending, electing, balanced budgets, railway aid, relief, refugees, public utilities, the RFC, the TVA and the FCC. Hour after hour the stream of words has flowed like a Niagara of watts.

President Roosevelt has added two "fireside chats" to his record. On April 14 he chatted coast to coast on relief and other problems confronting Uncle Sam and his family. On June 24 Mr. Roosevelt returned to the White House "fireside" again, this time to assail defeatism in Congress. Altogether he was on the air thirty-two times in the twelve months: 157 times since his inaugural in 1933.

QUIZ YEAR.

Domestically in radio, 1938 will be remembered as "the quiz year." Puzzler programmes have been a "craze" has puzzle-putters flocked to the microphones inviting audience participation in a great cross-word puzzle game of the air. As a result, thousands and thousands of questions have been submitted by listeners in an effort to win prizes, to stump amateurs and experts. Dictionaries, encyclopedias, newspapers, books, magazines and all sources of information have had their pages worn, and libraries have been turned upside down. Never have the listeners' brains been so confounded and tickled by the voices that led them on in what the broadcasters call "attention-compelling entertainment." Prominent in this category are Professor Quiz and "Information Please."

The outstanding "scoop" of the year in broadcasting was bagged by Max Jordan NBC European representative at Munich; he read the four-power pact into the evening air of America seventeen minutes after it was signed on September 29.

Laurels for the oustanding commentary of 1938 go to Hans V. Kaltenborn of CBS; his long hours at the "mike" during the European crisis and his quick, accurate interpretation of events distinguished his ad lib work.

The outstanding "unbelievable" performance of the year was "the Martian invasion," dramatized to sound like live news of the moment, and done with such conviction by Orson Welles that a wave of hysteria swept the country. American radio had its first "panic." It will be remembered as "the great American jitters," which taught the broadcasters not to simulate news in dramatizations; not to use the names of American towns in fantasy or the titles of public officials; and to be extremely careful in the use of "flash" and "bulletin."

HITLER'S SPEECH.

Probably the speech of the year which attracted the most anxious world-wide listening was Hitler's ninety-minute Nuremberg broadcast on September 12. The pin that held a vast audience at loudspeakers was whether he would declare war on Czecho-Slovakia. Is it a war speech? That was the question, and the world breathed easier that afternoon after it had heard another crucial moment vanish into thin air, propelled by defiance but not words that meant battle.

In marked contrast, as one of the musical highlights of 1938, the first American radio recital of Ignace Jan Paderewski, on September 25, struck a peaceful note amid the strained European crisis. While the world was again keyed, wondering if Hitler in Berlin on the 26th intended to issue a declaration of war, Mr. Paderewski played at a piano in Switzerland. The short-wave reception in America was never more perfect; no static, no interference marred reception of Chopin lifted out of the Alps by radio.

But the "mike" and transatlantic wave-lengths were not to be given over to music for long. On September 27 Prime Minister Chamberlain, in what is remembered as one of the most emotional of international broadcasts, announced Britain ready to fight any power seeking to dominate the world by force. As "a man of peace to the depths of my soul," he was heard round the world pledging every effort to preserve peace till the last moment.

FREEDOM.

Time and time again since 1938 opened, blind forces of fate have cast up broadcasts that tested freedom of speech on the American air. Freedom and democratic speech have come through unscathed and more strongly entrenched than ever in radio on this side of the Atlantic.

Whether it be in protest that Bach should not be "swung" or that a dramatization should not be permitted to stir a wave of public hysteria, the FCC heard plenty of warning from public and press to keep hands off, that American radio must remain free of censorship, as the law decrees; that broadcasting must be self-regulating in "the public interest, convenience and necessity."

As a progressive step, the Havana-Pan-American radio treaty was ratified by the Senate, paving the way to clear the air of North and Central America of interference by neighbourly co-operation.

The National Association of Broadcasters, reorganized for a more effective and aggressive influence in broadcasting, ordained Neville Miller, former Mayor of Louisville, as the leader.

A fiery October session of the Radio Manufacturers Association heard David Sarnoff, president of the RCA, announce that television was coming from around the corner when the World's Fair opens in April. Manufacturers climbed up on the tele-bandwagon; they would design electric "eyes" and dub 1939 as the "Year One" in television to the home.

The Federal Communications Commission, upset by occasional internal disturbances, finally held the long-predicted "network monopoly hearing," and although it opened in mid-November it goes on into 1939, with no great revelations reported to date.

With two new million-dollar "Radio Cities" opened in California by the NBC and CBS, Hollywood has added to its prestige as a centre of broadcasting, and with television in the offing radio's alliance with the films is destined to become stronger.

The past year has been one of the leanest since 1926 for noted singers on the air. There was a day when these artistes were in demand as guest soloists, but in 1938 they had few regular radio performances. There was a time when John Charles Thomas, Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, Grace Moore, Gladys Swarthout and numerous others were heard in programmes of their own or as soloists on symphonic hours, but not so in 1938. Various factors are said to have curtailed them from the air; first, the added cost to the programme; the quiz programmes have taken the time and fewer sponsored orchestral concerts featuring soloists. Missing for the same reasons are such performers as Heifetz, Elman, Menuhin and others.

The air, however, has pulsed with "an unremitting barrage" projected from all parts of the earth and sprayed afar. Much of it, flashed into space at sunlight speed, has become the star-dust of another year, but here are a few of the events inscribed on the radio record of 1938; a description of King Farouk's wedding in Egypt; California floods; voices from Pitcairn Island; army "blackout" air manoeuvres on Long Island; the Louis-Schmeling fight; the Hughes radio-equipped round-the-world flight; Corrigan's flight to Ireland; the Hines trial; memorial rites for Cardinal Hayes, and on-the-scene descriptions of the Long Island-New England hurricane.

Looking over the long pages of broadcasts it is seen that the final dramatization of the year is appropriately listed as "Twelve Crowded Months."

BBC'S NEW MICROPHONE

Adopted By Oversea Broadcasters

The desirability of using in outside broadcasts and in studios to which audiences are admitted microphones at once highly sensitive and inconspicuous has resulted in the designing by the B.B.C.'s Research Department of a new type of instrument that is now being put to increasing use in British programmes. Known as the Type 'B' B.B.C.-Marconi ribbon microphone, it represents the result of two years' work by the research engineers, and has proved so successful that many broadcasting organisations overseas—in South Africa, South America, India, and in the Colonies for example—have adopted it for local use.

In effect, the microphone is a refinement of the British type of ribbon microphone evolved by the Research Department five years ago and which is now standard in B.B.C. studios.

Though representing a decided advance in the technique or microphone design—chiefly because of its bi-directional properties and the simpler balance technique that it made possible—the original ribbon-type instruments—known as Type 'A'—was not altogether ideal for broadcasts from outside sources, owing to its size.

Of a conveniently round shape, the instrument ultimately designed to offset that disadvantage is less than half the size of the Type 'A', and has the same sensitivity and identical, if not better, all-round performance.

New magnetic materials made possible the reduction in size. In the Type 'A' it was necessary to use a nickel-cobalt magnet having a minimum path-length of about twelve inches, but in the Type 'B' an aluminium-nickel-cobalt alloy has been used that enables the path-length to be reduced to less than six inches without any loss in sensitivity.

TELEVISION OFFICIAL FOR U. S. A.

Productions Manager Released To C. B. S.

D. H. Munro, Television Productions Manager of the B.B.C., is to be temporarily released to the Columbia Broadcasting System of America for work arising out of the opening of the C.B.S. television service. He will sail for the United States of America on May 4 and expects to be away from London for at least six weeks.

Mr. Munro joined the B.B.C. in 1926 as an announcer at the Aberdeen station, came to London in 1929 as Productions Assistant, and was intimately concerned with developments in multi-studio presentation involving the use of the then new dramatic-control panel. As the operator of an advanced type of control panel, Mr. Munro was responsible for co-ordinating the 'Round the Empire' broadcast of 1932, in which King George V gave the first of his memorable series of Christmas messages to the world.

When Mr. Gerald Cock was appointed Director of Television, in 1935, he chose Mr. Munro as Productions Manager. The appointment brought with it an entirely new set of problems, as no precedent existed for the organisation of a high-definition television service. Since the start of the service in the autumn of 1936, Mr. Munro has been responsible for studio organisation and general routine, and he has produced more than a hundred television programmes. (Approx. 210 words.)

Indian Monkeys For Australia?

SYDNEY. (By Mail)

Claiming 60 successful operations in the last ten years, Dr. Leighton Jones, Australia's only practising rejuvenating specialist, has just returned from a year's study under Serge Voronoff. A shipment of monkeys from India for use in this gland rejuvenation surgery, will arrive shortly in Sydney for him, says Austral News. "I have six patents awaiting operation," he said "but only two monkeys available."—"Austral News"

FEAR OF EXTINCTION OF EXHIBITORS' TRADE

(Continued from page 14.)

it their living on these re-sale of tickets.

These re-sale of tickets are generally handled by a gang of goondas who are a constant menace to the public and the management.

Unless the government is approached and adequate police bandobust is given to the theatre owners to put a stop to this ghastly goondaism carried on by some of the gangs, I am afraid, the conditions can never improve.

Chinoy's Speech

Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, inaugurating the conference said:—

Film pictures are the greatest form of entertainment, the most potent instrument of public influence that humanity has ever known.

It is for you to select for public exhibition, films that are good for the public, and to keep off those that may have an evil influence.

Nationally, it is a painful circumstance that India with a population of over 35 crores has but 1120 cinema houses. Compared with the position of the free countries of the world, we are woefully lagging behind. The reasons for this backwardness and the possible means of progress will, doubtless, engage your attention.

The film industry is not merely a business enterprise. It is also an instrument intellectual and moral deliverance.

As persons directly in touch with the public, you are in a unique position to judge not only what the public wants but also what the public needs. It is your privilege to tender advice to the film producers from time to time in regard to their production policy.

Here I think the popular provincial Governments and the local authorities may well take a hand.

A progressive policy for the active assistance and encouragement in the construction of theatres suitably spread over the rural areas, is neither beyond the scope or the ability—despite financial stringency—of the provincial governments or the local bodies.

Mutual Prosperity

I trust, the producers and distributors, keen businessmen that they are, will not fail to understand that their own prosperity ultimately depends on your prosperity. I trust, thefore, that they will willingly and voluntarily come forward to meet your reasonable demands.

The box office is the pulse of the Motion Picture Industry. Your hand is on that pulse. On the vigilance and dexterity with which you watch it, will depend the well-being of the Industry.

Resolutions Passed

The following resolutions were adopted by the conference.

This conference of the Indian Exhibitors resolves that the distributors of Indian films be requested not to accept foreign pictures for distribution.

This conference of the Indian Exhibitors protests against and views with alarm foreign capitalists establishing Exhibition Theatres in India, as it is feared that such an encroachment if allowed to go on would hit our own Industry and requests the Indian Motion Picture Congress to approach the Government of India to prohibit foreign capitalists from establishing Exhibition theatres and producing units in this country.

This conference of Indian Exhibitors congratulates those pioneer exhibitors who have already started exhibiting educational films regularly and requests all other exhibitors to commence similar exhibition of educational films in their own cinemas.

This Conference of the Indian Exhibitors records with gratification the work done by the touring talkies in developing the exhibition trade in this country and desires that the Indian Motion Picture Congress to support these enterprises.

This conference of Indian Exhibitors strongly urges upon the exhibitors to organise themselves by forming separate associations in every territory, the associations to be affiliated to the Indian Motion picture Exhibitor's Association with Headquarters at Bombay.

Resolutions urging the Provincial Governments and Indian States to revise the Entertainment Tax, and Electricity duty, were also passed unanimously.

By another resolution the Conference protested against minimum Guarantees and urged on producers and distributors to abolish the system and give immediate relief in film rentals.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, May 3

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	105	72	—	—	—0.2
Amraoti	108	83	—	—	—0.3
Akola	108	74	—	0.6	+0.4
Ahmedabad	103	75	—	—	—0.1
Ajmer	100	77	—	—	—0.2
Ahmednagar	103	68	—	0.7	+0.4
Ambala	105	73	—	0.4	—0.3
Allahabad	108	80	—	0.4	+0.3
Benares	108	76	—	—	—0.2
Bareilly	107	78	—	—	—0.3
BOMBAY	92	78	—	—	—0.1
Bangalore	93	69	0.2	6.4	+4.7
Bhopal	103	77	—	—	—
Baroda	104	71	—	—	—
Belgaum	100	67	—	0.4	—1.3
Bahawalpore	100	68	—	—	—0.3
Bijapur	105	77	—	0.5	—0.2
Bellary	104	80	—	1.3	+0.4
Bhavnagar	103	75	—	—	—0.1
Chittagong	92	80	—	3.9	—2.7
Calcutta	103	81	—	1.6	—0.7
Cuttack	106	80	—	0.2	—1.1
Cawnpore	109	83	—	—	—0.2
Calicut	91	78	—	6.9	+3.2
Colombo	88	83	0.1	11.7	+1.4
Cocoanada	99	84	—	0.5	—0.2
Cochin	87	81	—	11.9	+6.7
Dehra Dun	99	65	—	0.3	—0.4
Delhi	105	73	—	—	—0.4
Dehra I. Khan	98	67	—	0.6	—0.2
Darjeeling	69	53	—	0.5	—4.2
Desa	103	71	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	3.0	—0.6
Fort Sandeman	83	57	—	1.0	—0.2
Gorakhpur	107	80	—	0.1	—0.4
Hyderabad (Dn.)	104	81	—	0.9	—0.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	104	72	—	—	—
Indore	101	77	—	—	—0.1
Jhansi	106	78	—	—	—0.1
Jubbulpore	106	71	—	—	—0.2
Jacobabad	104	75	—	—	—0.2
Jaipur	101	75	—	—	—0.2
Karachi	84	76	—	0.1	—0.1
Kodaikanal	70	57	—	5.7	+0.9
Khandwa	106	79	—	—	—0.1
Lucknow	107	81	—	—	—0.3
Ludhiana	104	72	—	0.4	—0.5
Lahore	100	68	—	0.1	—0.4
Lyallpur	96	71	—	—	—0.6
Multan	101	71	—	—	—0.3
Mysore	96	68	0.6	2.6	—0.3
Madras	91	80	—	5.2	+4.7
Marmagoa	87	80	—	0.1	—
Malegaon	106	72	—	—	—0.1
Mussoorie	80	53	—	0.5	—0.7
Mahableshwar	91	69	—	0.7	—0.8
Murree	70	54	T	2.9	—1.4
Mount Abu	85	72	—	—	—0.1
Masulipatam	98	81	—	0.1	—0.6
Mandalay	106	87	—	0.7	—0.9
Mangalore	90	80	—	5.0	+3.6
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.5
Mercara	81	65	0.1	1.5	—1.4
Nagpur	109	77	—	0.3	—0.3
Ootacamund	73	51	0.7	3.9	+0.7
Patna	108	80	—	0.1	—0.2
Peshawar	93	61	—	0.7	—1.3
Poona	103	70	—	0.1	—0.5
Pachmarhi	96	77	—	—	—0.3
Port Blair	88	74	0.5	3.6	+0.9
Quetta	83	57	—	0.7	—
Ranchi	103	71	—	0.5	—0.6
Rawalpindi	94	60	—	1.8	—0.2
Rangoon	96	78	—	3.2	+0.9
Ratnagiri	87	79	—	0.1	—
Rajkot	103	68	—	—	—0.1
Sialkot	98	75	—	0.9	—0.1
Srinagar	68	45	—	2.6	—1.8
Sholapur	107	79	—	0.4	—0.1
Shillong	80	66	—	0.1	—6.2
Simla	71	57	—	1.4	—0.7
Surat	103	77	—	—	—
Salem	101	75	1.2	6.9	+4.2
Trichinopoly	103	71	—	5.6	+3.6
Trivandrum	90	79	—	6.9	+1.8
Vizagapatam	89	83	—	—	—0.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-5-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .022 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 91.6 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.3 degrees 0.5 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 205 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-5-39.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instruments above mean sea level.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 9700 miles away was recorded by the seismogarphs at the Colaba Observatory at 19 hrs. 06 mts. I.S.T. on Tuesday, the 2nd May, 1939.

BEWARE..
..of throat infection!

Protect yourself from colds, flu, sore throats and chest and throat infections by gargling with 'Dettol' daily. 'Dettol' is three times stronger than carbolic but it is non-poisonous, and harmless to everything but germs. Keep 'Dettol' always handy—it's deadly to germs.

RECKITT & SONS
Hull and London
England

'DETTOL'
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

for your baby
MOTHER LOVE alone is not enough!

A baby means more to a mother than all else in the world, but mother-love alone cannot ward off illnesses or disaster... Real care in nursing, feeding, cleanliness is also necessary.

It costs so little nowadays for a baby to have a milk food that is safe in every drop, that builds healthy flesh and bone, that safeguards against the many dangerous illnesses that result through using unsafe milk. To-day you can buy a tin of Glaxo for 10 annas* which will last a new-born baby for 9 days or for 18 days if Glaxo is given in turn with the breast, in accordance with the illustrations shown below.

Feed baby at the breast at times shown below.

Feed baby on Glaxo at times shown below.

Glaxo means Safety, Health and Strength.

Glaxo is absolutely pure and safe milk, and is the best food that you can buy for your baby. There is a leaflet printed in English** in each tin which gives directions as to how you should feed your baby.

Glaxo

Representatives in India: H. J. FOSTER & CO., LTD., P.O. Box 202, Bombay. P.O. Box 2257, Calcutta. P.O. Box 106, Madras. P.O. Box 244, Lahore.

*Subject to Terminal tax, Octroi and Town Duties.

From Across The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORLD PRESS

(By Our London Correspondent.)

The officer in charge of the King's Indian orderly officers this year bears a famous name He is Major the Hon. Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, Probyn's Horse (5th King Edward's Own Lancers), son of Field-Marshal Lord Birdwood.

He is believed to be travelling with the Indian Officers, but may precede them by coming overland from Marseilles. He will accompany them in all their attendances at Court, also in such semi-official appearances as at the Royal Tournament and Aldershot Tattoo.

Lord Birdwood has made a good recovery from his serious illness. He left Deal Castle recently for a health cruise on the "Arandora Star" which is to touch at the Canary Islands, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Madeira. He was taken ill in November when attending the funeral of Kemal Ataturk as the King's Deputy.

There is a genuine regret in England that the King's Indian orderly officers were not in time for the French President's visit to London. It is because, as the 'Evening News' felt, they are a picturesque and impressive addition to the Royal entourage. Their coming is timed for reasons of health, to coincide as far as possible with the coming of milder weather.

It is not known generally that the Indian orderly officers are "dressed" in London. A West End tailor cuts and fits their full-dress uniforms and a West End bootmaker provides their boots. Few Indian regiments nowadays run to full-dress equipment; and, in any case, for attendance at Court everything must be correct to the smallest detail.

BRITAIN GROWING RICHER

Picture of Britain composed of clippings from the Sunday newspapers in London give us this.

"Britain is growing richer, Millionaires are on the increase. Incomes in the higher brackets are rising...ten more milionaires, making a total of 539."

"This season will be terrific. No fewer than five Duchesses are presenting girls....."

"Each debutante has to be fed before a dance....."

"It costs anything from £500 to £3,000 although £1,000 is the usual figure; £500 for clothes, dinner parties, charity shows Ascot, etc., and £500 for a dance."

"Mothers arrange to dine five to ten debutantes for each other's dances."

However, an intensive research failed to provide evidence that the allowance for a child had been raised above 5 shillings a week by the Government Board. Yet Britain is growing richer: Millionaires are on the increase and each debutante has to be fed before a dance!

If Britain is growing richer, what of the sources of the wealth? Perhaps this from the current issue of the "West African Review," may suggest a part of the answer:

"Two portions of a recently published medical report of the Gold Cost make sad reading and we should not gain anything by omitting a reference to both or either. The first discloses that: 'the hold-up of the cocoa crop towards the end of the year to a very great extent deprived the immigrant labourer from the North, who generally reaches the cocoa areas in a poor physical condition and is often diseased, of his chance of employment: some 50 deaths from starvation were registered compared with 29 in 1936, the highest yet recorded.' "

* * * *

Mr. Rhys Davies, Labour M.P. said the House of Commons recently that some women are more cruel than the men who sit in that House. Of course, Kipling had also said the same thing.

Another Labour M.P., Mr. G. A. Griffiths said that when he was a little boy he was caught stealing crab-apples, by a farmer, who thrashed him and another boy with an ash plant. "The apples were no good to him, and they were worse for me," said Mr. Griffiths.

"I shall never forget how he thrashed both of us. Right away from that day, until I became a man, in my own soul, I had a grudge against that fellow. I could not tell him, but I told his children. 'When I grow up to be a man I shall punch your dad'."

When asked by another M.P., amidst laughter, whether Mr. Griffiths punched the old farmer, he replied: "No there came a turn in my life because I became a full man, and I forgave him for it."

* * * *

A moment of silent reverence, writes a correspondent in the "Daily Mirror", for Miss Gyoshi Sakuri, a Japanese lady who is reported to be proceeding to India to convert Mahatma Gandhi to a pro-Japanese outlook, and to persuade him that he is entertaining "a biased view of the Chinese conflict."

The "Daily Mirror" adds: Mr. Gandhi may convert Miss Sakuri to the virtues of restricted diet and the merits of not showing your affection for your neighbours by bombing them to hell.

PAGEANT OF PARLIAMENT

There was an interesting addition to the Pageant of Parliament when it was presented at the London Youth Rally at St. Pancras Town Hall recently.

The late Shapurji Saklatwala was represented among those members who have upheld the cause of democracy in Parliament. Great pains were taken to reproduce in appearance and manner the pioneer of Communist Parliamentarianism, who represented Battersea.

The speech chosen for the occasion was that which Saklatwala delivered on November 7, 1928, during the debate on the Address in Reply to the King's Speech. It is only two years since "Sak" dies, but it is good news that he has been given his proper place among the great Parliamentarians of history.

* * * *

Mr. Andrew Maclaren, M.P. has an idea for a new B.B.C. It would have nothing to do with broadcasting, but would be a fellowship of politicians who have been hunted for their heresies.

The letters B.B.C. would stand for bell, book and candle. Any politician who had been expelled by his party or threatened with expulsion would be eligible The membership would be distinguished. Mr. Maclaren himself would be there because he was threatened with expulsion from the Labour Party for saying "God bless the Prime Minister for what he did at Munich." Places would be made also for Mr Eden, Mr. Duff Cooper, and Mr. Churchill who, though they have not been expelled, have had differences with their parties.

The idea caused a good deal of amusement in the Lobby of the House, but not everyone appreciated it.

* * * *

The great days of Mr. James Brown, who died at the age of 76 on March 21, were when he was High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. When he was first appointed he was sharing lodgings in London with his friend, the late Mr. William Adamson, at that time Secretary of State for Scotland. These two were known to their Scots colleagues in the House of Commons as "Jimmy" and "Wullie."

One night when they had returned from the House of Commons "Wullie" said: "Jimmy, would you like to have the job of Lord High Commissioner?"

Mr. Brown confessed afterwards that he was rather taken aback and asked for time to think it over. He described the final decision thus: "I tel't Wullie I would take the job. So Wullie tel't Ramsay MacDonald and Ramsay MacDonald tel't the King."

Mr. and Mrs. Brown were coached in their ceremonial and other duties by the Duke and Duchess of Atholl, who had been their predecessors. On one point Mr. Brown was adamant. He was a lifelong teetotaller, and when the question of wine for his guests was raised he declared that the toasts could be honoured in "lemonade."

CULTURAL PROPAGANDA

While Lord Halifax seeks to rally the Balkans against German aggression, the British Council is pursuing its cultural propaganda.

Hard on the heels of Lady Maureen Stanley the Council has arranged for the Dublin Gate Theatre, under the management of Mr. Hilton Edwards, to leave for Jugoslavia at the end of the month. Further performances will be given in Bulgaria and Rumania.

The repertoire is representative of the British drama old and new, and includes "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Comedy of Errors" "The Importance of Being Earnest," and "Night Must Fall." The company will take its scenery with it.

* * * *

In pleasant conversational tones the early morning Nazi broadcaster earned his breakfast the other day.

He began with a diatribe against Britain, and mentioned France only in order to distinguish between Britain and France—to the disadvantage of Britain.

According to this authority the streets of Prague "are filled with merry sightseers", and the citizens "are filled with admiration of the German troops." The Nazi Welfare Organisation, it seems, has come to Good King Wenceslas's home town like Father Christmas and has already relieved the suffering of "20,000 Czechs and Germans."

Mr. Chamberlain was described as the enemy of peace, because he rejected the petition of the International Peace Council to summon a world disarmament conference.

* * * *

In the Paris Chamber on March 21 M. Renaud Jean, a leader of Inside is suspended the wreckage the Communist group, smacked the face of M. Pierre Colomb, a Deputy belonging to the Democratic Left.

M. Renaud Jean promised in the course of Last Friday's (March 17) debate on foreign affairs to smack M. Colomb's face but was then prevented by a cordon of attendants. M. Colomb has written to M. Herriot, the Speaker, in which he declares that neither he nor his colleagues will yield to a "Dictatorship of howls in the Chamber and blows outside."

* * * *

Mr. Roy Howard, the American newspaper proprietor, left London recently for Paris. During the last few weeks he has visited Italy, Poland, Germany, France and Russia

During his travels he has seen both Litvinoff and von Ribbentrop. In London he saw a number of politicians including Mr. Eden and Mr. Churchill. Mr. Howard, who rose from being a sporting reporter on an Indian Newspaper to the head of the Scripps-Howard newspapers and the United Press of America, has always remained a working journalist.

Three years ago he obtained a notable interview with Stalin and it was he who elicited from President Roosevelt his famous "breathing space for industry" declaration in 1935. His most famous scoop was marred by being too far ahead of the news. He printed the news of the Armistice four days before it happened.

He got the story from the American Ambassador in Paris who was misled by a German spy who tapped the Embassy's private wire and posed as an official of the French Foreign Office.

* * * *

A silken quilt, embroidered with a picture of Hitler is to be presented to the Fuehrer by its maker, who is the owner of a small quilt making factory in Sofia, Bulgaria.

When he was asked what prompted him to make the quilt he replied: 'I feel that Hitler is a strong man who has cleverly directed the destiny of Germany, and I have much sympathy for the Fuehrer and the German nation."

* * * *

A Philippines measure which Administration foreign affairs experts believe may determine the future of the United States as an economic power in the Far East is due for its final hearing in the Senate Territories and Insular Affairs Committee.

The measure, which has President Roosevelt's approval, is a bill to extend preferential trade relations with the Philippines until 1961, instead of severing them in 1946, when the Philippines are scheduled to obtain their independence, accompanied by complete severance of economic ties from the United States.

WOMEN'S STATUS IN RUSSIA

Under the New Constitution of the U.S.S.R. women are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of life.

The extent to which Soviet women exercise these rights may be seen from the following figures:

Among the deputies to the Soviet Parliament are 189 women or 16.5 per cent of the total number of deputies. There are 848 women deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the Union and Autonomous Republic. Women comprise 27 per cent. of the total numbeh of chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

The Soviet Union has more than 100,000 women physicians and technicians, 53,400 women physicians; more than 12,000 women scientific workers.

* * * *

M. Jan Bata, the biggest individual industrial in Czechoslovakia, whose name was at one time put about as a possible President of the murdered State in October last, got away to Bucharest in time. He had his own aeroplane, which he liked to fly himself, and his own excellent aerodrome at Zlin, in Moravia, where the Bata works were situated.

A friend visited him there during the Sunday of the Anschluss last year in company with other Englishmen and they discussed the future of Central Europe. Bata, a big, square man, whose command of English is limited and curious, listened and then delivered his remedy. "I think" he said slowly, "it would all be good if England would say 'Boo' ".

Zlin itself and the factories are somewhat reminiscent of working life in Mr. Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World." All the factory buildings are similar rectangular boxes and the whole life of the town revolved obediently round M. Bata. He generously offered his English guests an A.R.P. rehearsal, in which he would have had a siren blown and the town would have taken to the woods.

The most curious and macabre building is the memorial to his half-brother, the late head of the firm. Like the other architecture of Zlin, it is a rectangular cube, but with a frosted-glass exterior. of the aeroplane in which the elder Bata was killed when it crashed. The letters, telegrams and personal belongings that he had on him are all there too preserved in a glass case.

* * * *

Here is a story as narrated by a London reporter. He says he has devised a special system for reporting Sir Kingsley Wood, the Air Minister.

For his so frequently repeated phrase, 'So far as the National Government is concerned', I write down 'S'. For his more often repeated phrase, 'Sound. stable and sane government.' I write down 'SS'. .

The reporter adds that it is refreshing to hear the same politician say the same thing over and over again. In his opinion so few do.

* * * *

A Londoner who spent seventeen years making a model of the Taj Mahal in grains of rice broke down under the strain the other day. He then smashed the model, and made himself a fine big-rice-pudding

Interviewed afterwards, he said, "Something made me do it. I have always been interested in the Taj Mahal".

"An in rice, dear" added his old mother. Whereupon the son gave her a look of such love and trust that one felt the tears coming to one's eyes.

* * * *

Woolworth Stores in Britain are now selling Chamberlain umbrella. The handles are made of toffee. The shade is of black crepe paper.

The idea is that you hold the paper and such the handle. Then you put the paper around your hat.

* * * *

A sergeant of Italian Carabineers, escorting five Jewish refugees across the Alps into France refused on March 21 to return to Italy because "he could not stand seeing any more misery caused to innocent Jews being thrown out of Italy."

* * * *

Superstition flourishes during there has been a new epidemic of crises In the last week or two those chain-letters ("Starred by an American officer in Flanders").

* * * *

Government contracts for the supply of Auxiliary Fire Service uniforms are being filled by an English firm, whose factory is at Edmonton.

I am told that the contract for supplying cloth for the uniforms had been given to a German firm, which made the lowest tender.

Was it symbolic or mere forgetfulness that led Mr Chamberlain to go to the House of Commons for the Czechoslovak debate without his umbrella on the day Hitler marched in that country?

* * * *

An M.P. has had 'flu 41 times.

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Brown, has had 109 headaches in a single day when was called upon to answer 109 questions in the House.

* * * *

World table tennis championship, men's singles, was won by Briton.

Adolf is now demanding it.

THE NOBEL PRIZE WITH REGARD TO MALARIA

In the history of humanity malaria has played a more important part than any other endemic malady, for it rages continually over a large part of the globe.

It is most widespread and most dangerous in tropical and subtropical countries, but it is frequently met with in temperate regions and even here and there in cold climates.

From time immemorial the ideas of malaria and marshes have been associated in an indissoluble manner, so much so that malaria is often known as "marsh fever," but unfortunately this malady is not always restricted to marshy regions.

The great interest afforded by the fight against malaria throughout the world is revealed by the fact that the Nobel Prize for Medicine has twice been awarded for discoveries in connection with the struggle against malaria, the first time in 1902 to Sir Ronald Ross, who discovered that malaria was transmitted by mosquitoes from the ill to the healthy subject, and the second time in 1907 to Alphonse Laveran, who discovered malaria parasites in the blood of malarial subjects.

Entire countries in tropical and sub-tropical regions have been rendered uninhabitable by malaria, both in olden times as well as in more recent days. Thus, it is not unlikely that the deserted localities of Ceylon, Central America and South America, as well as the ruins of Ankor-Vat, can be considered as a consequence of the fact that malaria raged in these regions in an endemic manner. The ravages that malaria can still cause in our times was shown by the last great epidemic in Ceylon.

Malaria has also been the great obstacle encountered by white races when they have penetrated into the African continent.

In Southern Europe, there are also entire provinces, which formerly were densely populated and prosperous and were subsequently abandoned; of course, the death rate with regard to malaria is not very high in Europe, but this malady slowly but surely brings about the decadence of the populations attacked.

The fight against malaria and the suppression of this malady therefore present a social and economic interest of the first order; moreover the greatest attention is paid to these points. It is hoped to overcome malaria on the one hand by destroying the malaria mosquitoes, and on the other hand by systematically administering quinine to the populations concerned.

The League of Nations has clearly understood the importance of applying quinine treatment to such populations, and the Malaria Commission set up by the League, has laid down that as a preventive measure, a daily dose of 6 grains of quinine should be taken throughout the whole of the fever season, and to cure cases of malaria a daily dose of 15 to 18 grains should be given for from 5 to 7 days. No additional treatment is applied but in the event of a relapse the treatment is repeated as before.

DISCONTENT IN ITALY

"Anglo-Italian" writing in the "Manchester Guardian" says:—

It is true that a breach is opening between Government and people both in Germany and in Italy? As regards Germany, the reports coming from there give reason to believe that the breach is profound. The recent speech in which Herr Goebbels poured abuse over the "Kaffeetanten", the "cafe aunties", indirectly furnishes involuntary confirmation of it.

The case of Italy is not so simple. The Italians are poorer than the Germans, and can bear a shortage of coffee or butter more stoically. In Italy it was for moral reasons that the depth of the breach became evident after M. Daladier's famous broadcast speech. On that evening thousands of Italians listened in; and on the following day they compared the calm dignity of the French Prime Minister with the epileptic tirades of the Fascist leaders. After the occupation of Albania the tacit hostility of the people of Italy was still plainer. We heard eminent Italians exclaim in public, "What disasters is our country running into?" Everybody was recalling in Rome how but a fortnight before, on March 23, King Victor Emmanuel, in opening the new Chamber (so different from the principles established and sworn to in 1848), had declared that "our relations with the kingdom of Albania are happily most cordial". Everybody went on to ask, "How can King Zog have become a traitor and a mortal enemy in thirteen days?"

It is this moral uncertainty, this inconsistency, that troubles the conscience of the people of Italy. When on Easter Sunday Pius XII delivered his first homily beneath the arches of St. Peter's it was asked everywhere alike, in the poor quarters of Testaccio and in the aristocratic salons, "Will he mention that on Good Friday a Christian Power bombarded a small neighbour nation without warning and without provocation?" It would have been difficult for the Pope to deliver a direct censure, but there was comment on this phrase in the papal homily: "There can be no peace if pacts solemnly ratified and the pledged word have lost the dependability which is the indispensable basis of confidence". Everywhere the comment was "We had three formal treaties of friendship with Albania; what about Yugo-Slavia? We have three with her".

In one respect there is a difference between the German and the Italian discontent. The Italians are more critically minded than their pseudo-allies. And they are more severe upon the weaknesses and inconsistencies of Franco-British diplomacy. "When", they ask, "will London and Paris realise that the two dictators act in perfect accord, sharing their tasks, and that it is nowhere laid down, therefore, that the next coup shall take place in the Balkan? Have not Paris and London yet realised that the goal of the dictators' ambitions was neither Vienna nor Addis Ababa and is neither Tirana nor Tunis nor the Ukraine, but simply the complete destruction of the democracies? The dictators will never feel safe until the last free Government in Europe has disappeared". Since this is their line, it is almost natural that the most pessimistic among them should add: "Yes, the dictators are a terrible menace, but we must at least admit that they know what they want".

What thousands of wounded "volunteers" back from Spain are telling their families confirms the Italian public in a sort of terrorised certainty that nothing will prevail against Fascism. The "volunteers" tell everybody that in Spain they never heard anything but hatred and contempt expressed for the French and English. They say that in conversation with Franco's officers the one theme was the conquest of French Morocco and the reconquest of Gibraltar. And then in Italy people ask whether the dispatch of such a man as Petain to Spain (where he has been received only once by Franco, and that after being kept waiting a long time in the Generalissimo antechamber) and the activities of the Chamberlain Cabinet to make Madrid fall into Franco's hands are not evidence of weakness. In any case, in Italy the friends and enemies of Fascism are for the first time in agreement in their view, no kind one, of the democratic Powers. They may be wrong; very likely they are. But it is a dangerous thing that they should think in this way.

Carry National Demand To Villages

Srimati Satyavati's Call To Gujarat Youths

(From A Correspondent)

GODHRA, May 1

The Panchmahals Rewakantha Youth Conference which commenced yesterday under the presidentship of Shrimati Satyavati Devi concluded today. About 5,000 visitors and 125 delegates from the talukas and the Indian States attended. Prominent among those who attended were Purshottam Tricumdas, Waman Mukaddam, M.L.A., Mr. Ishverlal Desai member of A.I.C.C., Mr. Jivanlal Champaneria, Mr. M. L. Shah, General Secretary of All-India Students' Federation, Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya and others. Mr. Ratilal Desai read his welcome address and Mr. Waman Mukaddam inaugurated the Conference.

In her presidential address Srimati Satyavati Devi pleaded for United Anti-Imperialist Front and enjoined upon Congress workers and socialists to go to the villages with the National Demand resolution and War danger resolution.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas hoisted the National Flag.

Mr. Ramanlal Sheth, a member of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, moved a resolution for the abolition of land revenue law and substitution by a graduated income-tax over a fixed minimum. Some heat was generated during the discussion when the district M.L.A.'s thought that the resolution was a vote of censure on the Ministry, but on the explanation of the mover the misunderstanding was removed.

Mr. Kamalashankar Pandya, another member of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, moved a resolution for not participating in a war in which British Government was involved but to utilize the war crisis for the achievement of independence.

Mr Harilal Shah, Secretary of the Dohad City Congress Committee moved a resolution for support to the States Peoples' movements. It was supported by delegates from Indian States

Mr. M. L. Shah spoke on the development of anti-Imperialist Front and asked the people to join the Congress in large numbers.

Mr. C. C Desai read messages from about 40 leaders wishing the conference success.

Other resolutions included separation of Panchmahals from Broach District, condemning the dispatch of 250 Indian soldiers to unknown place, requesting the students to engage themselves in adult education and Harijan work, etc.

All the resolutions were passed.

Shrimati Satyavati in her eloquent concluding speech expressed profound gratification at the new lead given by the Panchmahals to the youths of Gujarat. "The coming year is bound to be very important as war clouds are gathering and the Congress may have to enter into a fight with Imperialism. Unity is a precondition for the launching of a powerful campaign for national liberation. Let not our leaders be very touchy about friendly criticism. Let us work hand in hand for the common goal we have in view."

Amidst thundering slogans the conference terminated.

All-India Mango, Fruits Hemps And Raw Products Dealing Association.

In India Maharashtra is specially known for Mangoes and other fruits. In summer all the inhabitants rich as well as poor of all castes use the above fruits. In order that the people should get the best mangoes at the cheapest rates, some influential personalities have started an association under the name of "All India Mango, Fruits, hemp and other raw materials dealing association." And the meeting to discuss the subjects will be held today at 5 p.m. at 391, Katha Bazar, Dawood Bldg., Mandvi, Bombay under the Presidentship of Mr. Shivram Narayan Rege, Retired Custom Officer. The public are therefore requested to attend this meeting and thus encourage the association.

The Council of the University of Strasbourg has unanimously decided to confer an honorary degree on Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who has accepted the offer.

Harlene-Hair-Drill

FAMOUS FOR OVER 50 YEARS

FOR MEN AND WOMEN KeepsThe HairYoung

"HARLENE-HAIR-DRILL" is literally the greatest Hair Discovery ever made. It is the "champagné reviver"—the new life infuser—and lasting beauty and health restorer of the human hair. Harlene restores growth, lustre and luxuriance to impoverished hair, and revives the weakened tresses

HARLENE

HAIR GROWER & TONIC

Harlene very quickly ends such troubles as BALDNESS, FALLING HAIR, DULL, THINNING, LIFELESS HAIR, SCURF, DANDRUFF. HARLENE infuses new vigour and life into every hair root and shaft! And, just as a drooping flower is revived by a shower of long-awaited rain, so does the devitalised hair respond to the application of HARLENE! Get a bottle of HARLENE TODAY!

CREMEX SHAMPOO

Rich, creamy, fragrant CREMEX is a sheer delight to use. It is super-cleansing, super-refreshing. Removes all traces of scurf and dandruff, leaving the scalp beautifully cleansed and invigorated. *Free burnishing rinse included.*

UZON BRILLIANTINE

"UZON" gives just that final touch of distinction to the coiffure. This highly refined brilliantine gives a glossy appearance to the hair, and is invaluable to those with overdry scalp. *In liquid or solidified form.*

Is Your Hair GREY? Grey hair makes you look old, ruins business chances and social pleasure! Try the wonderful effect of ASTOL HAIR COLOUR RESTORER! You look years younger day by day.

FROM ALL BAZAARS AND STORES

EDWARDS HARLENE LTD., 20/26 Lamb's Conduit St., London, England.

MEN! Poor, skimpy hair makes you look old and careworn. "Harlene-Hair-Drill" will renew your hair health.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON SEVEN POINTS UP

Gilt-Edged Securities Move Up

STEADY DECLINE IN DISCOUNT RATES

Wall Street Active

BOMBAY, May 3.

NEW YORK COTTON

The market displayed the brighter sentiment to-day following steady Liverpool. Prices worked up briskly owing to trade and foreign demand but the uncertainty regarding Washington developments restrained activity.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Business was quiet with a few good features. Home Industrials and Rails improved. Oils and Internationals were steady to firm. Gilt-edged securities show the upward trend.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, May 3

Previous closing	8.17
To-day's opening	8.21
Difference	+ 04
To-day's closing	8.24
Difference	+07

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, May 3

Previous closing	4.54
To-day's opening	4.53
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	4.55
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 158-8
July August 1939	Rs. 157-0
April May 1940	Rs. 149-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 3

The New York cotton exhibited brighter sentiment to-day following steadiness of Liverpool. Meanwhile, no loan cotton releases to alleviate tightness of spot imparts better feeling.

The trading in July commenced at 8.21 i.e, four points higher than the last close. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool cables and trade and foreign buying under which prices worked up briskly but consideration of developments in Washington restrained activity with the price hovering around 8.23.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, May 3

The local market remained entirely closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 3

The following are opening ranges:—
May (8.45/8.45) 8.46/8.45
July (8.24/8.24) 8.21/8.21
October (7.69/7.69) 7.74/7.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 3

The following are opening quotations:
American May (4.79) 4.79
American July (4.56) 4.55
Egyptian May (6.21) 6.28
Egyptian July (6.33) 6.35

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, May 3

TEAS

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4 1/2) 1-4 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop April May (£31 sellers) £30 7/8 sellers
Dunlop May (£34) £34
Lightning May (£33) £33

RUBBER

Spot (7 15/16 value) 7 15/16 paid and value
Forward July September (8 1/16 paid and sellers) 8 1/16 paid and value

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay May/June (£10 3/8 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata May (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal June (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers

METALS

Tin (£224 3/4 buyers £225 1/4 sellers. Steady) £225 1/4 buyers £225 1/2 sellers Steady
Lead (£14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Barely steady) £14 3/8 buyers £14 7/16 sellers. Barely steady
Electrolytic Copper (£47 1/4 to £48 1/2) £47 1/2 to £48 1/2
Iron (102) 102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 3

The following are the opening rates:
General Motors (dol 42 1/4) dol 43 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24) dol 24
U S Common New Stock (dol 46 1/2) dol 46 5/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 3

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 3/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 3

Previous closing	4.68.28
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.13

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, May 3

Previous closing	176.73
To-day's opening	176.71
To-day's closing	176.73

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 3

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.68.25 and improved to 4.68.23 on better enquiry but movements thereafter were slow.

Franc opened at 176.71 and eased slightly to 176.73 on lack of buying power.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16 sellers) 1-5 15/16 sellers
Paris on Bombay (13.202) 13.202
New York on Bombay (35.00) 35.02
Berlin on Milan (87 1/4) 87 1/4
London on Milan (89) 89.02
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-5 1/2
Silver (20 5/16d.) 20 1/4d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 3/16 per cent
4 months (1 3/8 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 5/16 to 1 5/16 per cent
6 months (2 to 2 per cent) 1 7/8 to 2 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, May 3

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Some speculative selling. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, May 3

Spot	(20 5/16d) 20 1/4d—1/16
Forward	(20 1/16d) 20d—1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, May 3

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-5 1/2

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, May 3

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with May (new) at 51 5/8d. After the early inactivity prices became steadied on Canadian shippers offers.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 3

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.74 3/4. Prices eased slightly on scattered selling and lack of outside enquiry with the rate easing to 0.74 1/2.

STOCK EXCHANGE CHEERFUL

Signs Of Business Expansion

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 3

The Stock Exchange again cheerfully advanced under the lead of giltedged securities which stimulated by easier money conditions, consolidated their yesterday's gains. Price was higher in most markets with business showing signs of expansion. Home Rails responded to satisfactory weekly traffics.

Wall Street opened quiet and was then more active.

COTTON CROP IN GWALIOR

GWALIOR, May 1.

The Gwalior Government Publicity Officer writes:—

The total area under cotton cultivation inclusive of Jagirs, has slightly decreased when compared with the figures reported in the final forecast for 1938-39.

The out-turn, having decreased against that of the preceding forecast, comes to 95,731 bales of cleansed cotton which is 22 per cent. more than that of the last year.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 3

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £79 3/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Monday, April 24, £79 1/2
Tuesday, April 25, £79 1/4
Wednesday, April 26, £79 1/4
Thursday, April 27, £79 1/4
Friday, April 28, £79 1/2
Monday, May 1, £79 1/4
Tuesday, May 2, £79 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 3
5-30 p m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £92 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£79 1/2) £79 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£104 1/4) £104 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
5 per cent 1942-47 (£104 3/4) £104 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£96 3/4) £96 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 (£100 7/8) £101 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66) £66 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£91 1/2) £92
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103) £103 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£103 5/8) £104 3/8
5 1/2 per cent War Loan (£91 1/4) £91 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£103 3/8) £104 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 3

London Stock Exchange was generally quiet but steady.

Giltedged securities met with some support. Three and half per cent was quoted at £79 3/4 i.e. five shillings higher than the last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-4 1/2) 16-1 1/2
Motors and Spencer Ordinary (58-7 1/2) 59-6
Hydro Electric (dol 3 7/8) dol 3 7/8
Elec Music Industry (10-7 1/2) 10-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (23-1 1/2) 23-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (29-6) 29-6
Woolsworth New Ordinary (60-6) 61-1 1/2
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (25-6) 25-6
Unilever Ordinary (33) 33-0
Ford Motors (16-4 1/2) 17-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£42 1/2) £44 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (93-9) 96-3
Carreas 'A' (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (123-1 1/2) 125
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (£19 3/4) £20 3/8
Distillers (88-6) 88-6
British Dyers (3-7 1/2) 3-7 1/2
British Celanese (3-10 1/2) 4-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (30-9) 30-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (24-3) 24-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (2-9) 2-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (19-6) 19-6
Inter Nickel (dol 49) dol 49 3/8
Indian Irons (34-9) 35-7 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-0) 16-0
Donaro Tea (30-7 1/2) 31-3
Empire of India (20) 20

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 3/4) £10 3/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-3
Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 17-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-6) 25-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (29-4 1/2) 30-0
Burma Corporation (8-1 1/2) 8-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12) £12 1/8
East Rand Proprietors (46-10 1/2) 46-10 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

MINE SHARES

Crown (£15 1/16) £15 1/16
Associated Portland Cement (66-10 1/2) 68-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (80-7 1/2) 81-3
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (80-0) 81-3
Burma Oil (81-10 1/2) 83-1 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2
Shell Transport (81-3) 81-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£33 1/4) £33 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES.

Great Western Ordinary (£25) £27 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 5/8) £12 7/8
London North Eastern Def (£2) £2
London Southern Def (£12 5/8) £12 7/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£113) £113
London Transport 'C' (£65) £65 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 3

The Liverpool wheat market closed with May at 54 1/8d.

VOTING IN MADRAS ASSEMBLY ELECTION

Distributive Substituted For Cumulative System

MADRAS, May 3.

On the recommendation of the provincial Government, His Majesty-in-Council has amended the Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assemblies) Order 1936, substituting the Distributive for the Cumulative system of voting in the General and Muhammadan Constituencies of the Madras Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

KOLABA D. L. B. ELECTION RESULTS

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 3.

The results of the Kolaba District Local Board Election for Alibag, Pen and Panvel talukas have been declared.

From Alibag Messrs. S. G. Raut and S. H. Patil (Congress), Mr. R. K. Patil (Independent Labour) and Dr. V K. Dongre (Democratic Swarajist) have been returned.

From Pen. Mr. N. M. Dharkar (Congress), Mr. B. G. Mhatre (I. L. P.) and Mr. P. G. Katkari (Democratic Swarajist) have been returned.

From Panvel, Messrs. A. M. Atavne, M. L. C., T. N. Bedekar and K. A. Daoor (Congress) and Messrs. M. S. Patki and J. V. Patil (I. L. P.) have been returned.

Notable failures are Mr. G. H. Patvardhan (Democrat) from Panvel, Mr. J. V. Lele (Congress) from Alibag and Mr. B. V. Korlekar (I. L. P.) from Panvel.

Donation To Konkan Education Society

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 2.

Mrs. Parvatibai Sadashiv Oze and her son Mr. Ganesh Sadashiv Oze have donated Rs. 3,001 to the Konkan Education Society on the condition that the gymnasium attached to the Vithoba Khandappa High School, Panvel will be named after the late Babasaheb Oze, husband and father respectively of the donors.

FIRE DESTROYS PADDY STORE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 2.

A paddy store maintained cooperatively by peasants at Vadhar near Pen was destroyed by a sudden fire. Paddy worth about Rs. 500 was burnt down. The Collector of Kolaba, Mr. P. J. Ghandy, I. C. S., who inspected the site on the spot distributed Rs. 2 each to destitute women peasants.

Dinapur Students' Conference Postponed

PATNA, May 2.

On account of the A. I. C. C. meeting in Calcutta, the session of the Dinapore Sub-divisional Students' Conference which was to be held at Bikram on April 30 and May 1 has been postponed till May 7 next. The Hon'ble Mr. Srikrishna Sinha, Premier of Bihar, will open the conference and Mr. Shivanandan Prasad Mandal, Parliamentary Secretary, will preside over it.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

their classes of 3 and 4 pupils about half the number has no books, and even those that have them, have books torn and points rubbed out. The pity is the greater that even in regard to new books prepared only very lately, boys have to halt a dozen times, at least, before the fingers run to the end of the page. Now I think, that looking to the boys of the elementary stages who braille them, we have very good books. To tell the truth this is no job for these boys, nor the schools. I therefore congratulate the Volunteers who have as social workers seen the difficulties and have undertaken the tremendous task which needs so much public patronage and Government support besides organized, careful co-operation at the hands of the educated and the elite.

I, thus appeal to the intelligent public of Bombay to send all their contributions for the blind, for 1 or 2 years at least, to the "Chhatrapati Andh Sahitya Sanstha," that it may render the blind institutions really capable of efficient work. With all the public donations and Government and Municipal help, schools for the blind, without books or with the books they have in Braille, present work can best be called 'so, so.' This is no fault of theirs. Here is work intended for some other people. I, therefore, congratulate those who have started the "Chhatrapati Andh Sahitya Sanstha" and I wish that schools for the blind all over India support this new venture for it is they who are to derive the highest benefit such an institution is intended to offer. Let all India combine to make it a success.—Yours, etc.

NARANDAS M. SHAH.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Hyderabad Muslims Lack Correct Leadership

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—Among the many causes, that have led to trouble and confusion in the political life of Hyderabad, is the fact that the leadership of the Hyderabad Muslims is in wrong hands. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur is a young, energetic and zealous Muslim, but he lacks sound education and that perspective which is so essential for political leadership. The Nawab is a first-rate orator, fairly intelligent and quick to grasp things. But his one great fault is that he cares more for his own leadership than for fundamental and abiding interests of the Muslim community. He loves applause and dreads to displease his followers. The result has been that the Muslims of Hyderabad have begun to think in wrong terms. They have been so doped with the 'ruling class' notions that they have begun to over-estimate their position. The need of the moment is that the Muslims must begin to see things in a realistic manner, try to understand the trend of events around them and adjust their position to the future needs of the State, in such a manner that neither is the progress of the State held up on their account nor are the Muslims suffered to sacrifice their vital interests.

Bahadur Yar Jung must be made to understand that preaching communalism is the greatest disservice that he can do to the Muslims. For the moment he might get a hold over the masses, but as soon as his followers begin to study things, they will throw him overboard. Muslims will then be without a leader, because there is none in Hyderabad who can replace the Nawab effectively. The best brains among the Muslims are in Government service. Those, not in service lack those qualities of leadership which Bahadur Yar Jung possesses. The best solution out of this difficulty is to convert Bahadur Yar Jung himself to the right way of thinking.

I, therefore, appeal to the Muslim intelligentsia of Hyderabad, both official and non-official, to explain to the overzealous Nawab that he is not serving the cause of his co-religionists by his shock tactics and alarmist propaganda. He should also be made to realise that he should not play with communal passions. I would also appeal to those prominent Muslim leaders of British India, who are interested in the welfare of Hyderabad, that they should, by their sincere and disinterested advice, curb the dangerous propensities of this immature moborator.—Yours, etc.

K. A. GAFOOR.

Hyderabad. May 2.

Prohibition And Goans

To The Editor of The "Chronicle".

Sir,—I was very much surprised to read in your issue of the 18th. inst., Mr. C. R. Lobo's statement that the support of the Prohibition policy of the Government of Bombay by the Goan Community will mean their suicide. Nothing is farther from the truth. Mr. Lobo seems to be unaware of the situation. Perhaps no evil has done so much harm, both morally and economically to the Goan Community as the drink evil. This is very evident in Bombay and much more so in Goa where the misery of the Goans and their moral degeneration are to a very great extent attributable to the immoderate consumption of liquor.

What is worse, the evil is not merely confined to the adult population of Goa. Due to want of discipline and lax supervision over the morals of the young even little boys are affected by it.

It is really very unfortunate that, incidental to prohibition, an appreciably large number of Goans will be directly affected by loss of employment. This is a situation that was foreseen; but which will be met as far as possible. This is not an all-in-all factor that should prevent us from supporting the prohibition policy of the Government. Prohibition will come whether the Goans want it or not, and no community has more to benefit from prohibition than the Goan Community. It is to be sincerely hoped that the prohibition in Bombay will ultimately arrest the drink evil in Goa, where it is a veritable curse.—Yours etc.

PETER J. ALVARES

Bombay,

Abandoned Football Match

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As one of those who rushed on the field on Sunday thereby depriving my own team of their well merited victory, I offer here my explanation.

I was in the front line standing against the ropes there was a surging crowd of over six deep behind me. When the young Goans scored the second goal I looked at the clock tower—it seemed to me then that only a minute was left for the final whistle. Following this came the whistle of the referee which also in that excitement seemed to be a longer blast. Naturally we were all overjoyed. The crowd pushed, the ropes snapped and we rushed on to the field. Do you blame us for this?

Now see how the Association has looked after its responsibilities. Three policemen to control crowd of over 10,000! Half an hour before the game started the enclosure barriers were broken down and people rushed in by the hundreds! And still the association did not ask for more police help! After half time the gates on the Colaba side were thrown open and hundreds more rushed in free—and still the association says, it never expected such a record attendance! It is likely seeing the huge crowds the Committee Members in their glee forgot that there was such a thing as a telephone in their office! The Association is solely to blame. It organised the match as if they were novices.

At the one-anna gate tickets were not issued to many though the money was received. At one of the 2-anna gates, two entrances were made, at one the gate clicked as two annas were paid and spectators were let in—at the other 4 annas were demanded and paid by many, no ticket of any kind was issued. Is this organisation?

Both the teams gave a clean and sporting display with not one incident of any deliberate rough play. The Kanarese after the pluckiest fight they put up, took their defeat sportingly. If in the replay, after their undoubted superiority in the Sunday's game, the Young Goans lose,—which in itself will be a tragedy—the blame will lie not on the Goan supporters but on the indifference shown by the Association.—Yours, etc.,

A. B. De FONSEICA.

34, Cheera Bazar Street, Bombay, April 24.

Fascist Theory Of Progress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—The onrush of Fascism and its tidal wave create a special interest in the Fascist theory of progress, so diametrically opposed to the democratic and Gandhian theories of progress.

Fascist ideology which makes up the sum-total of the Fascist concept of progress may be divided into positive and negative aspects.

It maintains that it "holds the formula of Truth in the higher region of the history of thought" in the words of Mussolini. It is severely realistic and traditional and in its concept of the State it includes the individual as an integral part of the State. Logical in conception it embraces the organic theory of the State which is extended to include spiritual and philosophical elements.

It has a "spiritualised" view of life which, according to Fascism has objects nobler than the merely materialistic or hedonistic. Man is subject to a moral law which binds him to the Nation, gives him a mission and fits him for a superior duty in life. Self-abnegation and sacrifice play an important part in the spiritual concept of Fascism.

Relativity of programmes is another idea of the Fascists. They change their angle of vision and their methods to suit the exigencies of the situation. The fascist doctrine is anti-pacifist, but still, positive. It is neither sceptical nor agnostic neither pessimistic nor passively optimistic, Fascism wants a man to be active and absorbed in action, since "life is a struggle."

It gives great importance to tradition and custom in their national aspects and opposes all abstractions about the individual so common in the 18th century. It does not believe in personal happiness according to the old philosophy.

The State is a most important and most useful reality. The nation is created by the State which is also the creator of right, the supreme guide of all individuals, the expression of justice, the manifestation of active national consciousness and all forms of moral and intellectual life of Man. It must penetrate every individual's life and intelligence, providing central inspiration for all activities and organisations.

Its political dogmas are: Hierarchy, Authority, Discipline, and the Militarist State, both in times of war and peace. Asceticism is another principle of Fascism.

On these principles it bases its political action and its political technique. A single supreme head of the State appoints a few officials each one of whom appoints many a smaller one. Governmental decisions are not through vote, but through command. And every order of the supreme head, by some miraculous process, not only represents the collective will of the community, but the real will of every individual member.

Its negative principles may be thus stated:

It is against capitalism of an individual type as it has developed since the Industrial Revolution. It controls both the capitalist and capital, and harnesses both into active service of the State. Mussolini has more than once denounced the capitalist. In a sense, the Fascist hates the capitalist as much as the Communist does. It is against Parliamentary franchise, rule by vote, against individual freedom of action, thought, expression and association. It does not believe in open trial since the Fascist State easily seizes property, throws a person in jail or deports him or even harasses him. It does not allow trade union organisation, the right of strike and the right for public meetings, except when they are organised by the Fascists themselves. It does not allow freedom of competition, freedom of trade, internal or external, freedom for fixing wages or prices.

It is excessively aggressive and considers both war and life as a duty. It rejects pacifism as cowardice and preaches the cult of war as the highest manifestation of national vigour. Economic and political expansion are its chief aims as well as the main mission of the State. All other interests, of individuals and corporations, sink into insignificance before the interests of the State and its complete unity. Creation of an Empire is another passion. The Fascist State tolerates no parties except one party, which possesses all monopoly power over the State and all citizens.

Another fundamental principle of Fascist ideology is the Corporation. It sums up the whole economic structure of the State. Corporations are instruments which, with the support of the State, effect the complete, material and indivisible regulation of all productive forces, with a view to the development of wealth, political forces, and well-being of the Italian people. Corporativism is regulated and therefore, controlled economy, for it is impossible to imagine regulation without control; Corporativism surpasses both Socialism and Liberalism, and contains a new synthesis, that is, a synthesis of the interest of all categories and groups converging towards the supreme well-being of National society.

Obedience, respect and a large degree of servility and abnegation are indispensable both for the normal functioning of society and for the progress of the State, says the Fascist. Authority of the State and of those responsible for the exercise of power in the State must not be in any way questioned, either through political action or even in the domain of thought. The authority is total, that is, the State cannot leave alone any part of the human field to itself, if intervention is necessary in the interests of society and of the State. Democratic ideology is a sign of decay, for democracy can make rapid progress only down-hill. Every democracy carries with it seeds of its own destruction and is a juvenile element which afterwards develops into a definite disease called Communism.

Democracy is thus anathema to the Fascist State.—Yours, etc.

A. CORREIA FERNANDES, M.A.

Braille Books, Etc., For The Blind

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Living in the midst of friends who wear specs, and the blind who make their presence felt on the road side particularly at Tram-Junctions, one can hardly forget the Volunteers who have brought into being "The Chhatrapati Andh Shitya Sanstha at 418, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2."

Those who have seen schools for the blind remember how, even in very rich schools in Bombay, with

(Continued in column 4.)

Increase In Imports Of Cotton Yarn And Piecegoods

FIGURES FOR FEBRUARY

Review of the Sea-Borne Trade Returns of British India for the month of February, 1939:—

Imports.—General.—The import figures of British India for the month of February, 1939, reveal a fairly remarkable increase in the imports of cotton yarn and piecegoods as compared with the figures for February last year, owing to considerably larger shipments from Japan, whose shipments experienced a temporary setback since the latter half of 1937 consequent on the Sino-Japanese hostilities.

COTTON YARN.

Importations of cotton yarn of all descriptions advanced from 1.6 million lbs. in February last year to 4.1 million lbs., of which Japan supplied 2.8 million lbs. as against 1.0 million lbs. in February a year ago, and China, 1.1 million lbs. against 156,000 lbs. in February last year. Arrivals from the United Kingdom during the same period dropped from 419,000 lbs to 209,000 lbs.

Importations of grey yarn totalled 2 1/2 million lbs, as compared with 712,000 lbs in February last year, of which 1 1/2 million lbs. consisted of folded yarns as against 316,000 lbs. in February a year ago. Of the single yarn imported during the month, namely, 1 million lbs., Japan supplied 440,000 lbs. of yarn of counts 31s to 40s (as compared with 33,000 lbs. in February last year); and 235,000 lbs. of yarn of counts over 50s (against 16,000 lbs. in February a year ago). In the latter range of counts, China also improved her shipments from 15,000 lbs. to 269,000 lbs. Of the 1 1/2 million lbs. of folded yarn imported during the month 860,000 lbs. were made up of yarn of counts 26s to 50s; 567,000 lbs. of counts 51s to 80s and 123,000 lbs. of counts over 80s as against 213,000 lbs., 86,000 lbs. and 17,000 lbs. respectively in February last year. In counts 26s to 50s, Japan supplied 389,000 lbs. as against 113,000 lbs. in February a year ago; while China's shipments rose from 100,000 lbs. in February last year to 411,000 lbs. In counts 51s to 80s, China improved her shipments from 40,000 lbs. to 347,000 lbs., while imports from Japan rose from 46,000 lbs. to 220,000 lbs. In counts over 80s, Japan increased her sendings from 12,000 lbs. to 89,000 lbs., while China sent 32,000 lbs. as against 2,000 lbs. in February last year.

Imports of bleached yarn at 114,000 lbs. compared with 83,000 lbs. in February a year ago. Of the 93,000 lbs. of single yarn imported during the month, the United Kingdom contributed 46,000 lbs. of yarn of counts 31s, to 40s and 42,000 lbs. of counts over 50s as compared with 28,000 lbs. and 27,000 lbs. respectively in February a year ago. In folded yarn, Japan improved her sendings of counts 26s to 50s from 11,000 lbs. to 18,000 lbs.

COLOURED YARN

Arrivals of coloured yarn totalled 80,000 lbs. as compared with 18,600 lbs. in February last year. Of the 77,000 lbs. of single yarn imported during the month, the United Kingdom shipped 51,000 lbs. of yarn of counts 1s to 30s; 9,000 lbs. of yarn of counts 31s to 40s; and 8,000 lbs. of counts over 50s as compared with 3,000 lbs., 4,000 lbs. and 4,000 lbs. respectively in February a year ago. In the case of folded yarn, of which imports for the month totalled 3,000 lbs., arrivals from the United Kingdom dropped from 6,000 lbs., to 2,000 lbs., but Japan sent 1,200 lbs. as against no imports in February last year.

Imports of mercerised yarn at 1.4 million lbs. were nearly double the takings for February last year. The month's arrivals consisted entirely of folded yarn, and Japan's shipments in the various ranges of counts were as shown below:

	For the Month of Feb. 1938.	1939.
	(In thousands of pounds)	
26s to 50s.	64	135
51s to 80s.	539	369
Over 80s.	175	333

COTTON PIECEGOODS

Importations of cotton piecegoods into British India advanced from 43 million yards in February last year to 50 million yards owing to increased despatches from Japan—33 million yards as against 24 million yards in February a year ago. Shipments from the United Kingdom, however, fell by nearly 3 million yards to 14.2 million yards.

Plain Grey Goods.—In plain grey goods, imports rose from 8.3 million yards to 14.6 million yards, of which Japan sent 14.3 million yards as compared with 7.4 million yards in February a year ago. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped by half a million yards to 350,000 yards.

Bordered Grey Goods.—Arrivals of bordered grey goods at 4.4 million yards compared with 4.8 million yards in February last year. The United Kingdom improved her shipments by 300,000 yards to 1.4 million yards, but imports from Japan dropped by 700,000 yards to 3 million yards.

Bleached Goods.—Under bleached goods, imports for the month rose by 1.3 million yards to 13.6 million yards. The United Kingdom increased her sendings by 900,000 yards to 7.8 million yards, while imports from Japan at 5 million yards were also slightly higher.

Printed Goods.—Imports of printed goods dropped from 10 1/2 million yards in February last year to 10.2 million yards. Both the United Kingdom and Japan shared in the loss; their shipments for the month amounting to 2.6 million yards and 6 million yards respectively as compared with 3.5 million yards and 6.7 million yards in February last year.

Dyed Goods.—Imports under this category rose by 300,000 yards to 6.7 million yards. Japan increased her sendings from 1.2 million yards to 4.4 million yards, but imports from the United Kingdom dropped from 4.8 million yards to 2 million yards.

Woven Coloured Goods.—Imports rose by 200,000 yards to 700,000 yards, of which Japan supplied 400,000 yards (as against 300,000 yards in February last year) and the United Kingdom 100,000 yards (as against 200,000 yards in February a year ago).

Fents.—Imports of fents rose from 315,000 lbs. in February last year to 444,000 lbs. during the month under review owing to substantially higher shipments from Japan—297,000 lbs. as against 63,000 lbs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom dropped from 139,000 lbs. to 91,000 lbs., while sendings from the United States of America also declined from 105,000 lbs. to 55,000 lbs. Of the total imports of fents during the month, 433,000 lbs. (or 2.2 million yards) consisted of fents of cotton not exceeding four yards in length as compared with 314,000 lbs. (or 1.6 million yards) in February a year ago.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—Imports of artificial silk yarn rose from 1.0 million lbs. in February last year to 2.2 million lbs. Italy improved her sendings from 300,000 lbs. to 1.2 million lbs., while shipments from Japan advanced by 270,000 lbs. to 970,000 lbs.

Imports of yarn made of staple fibre rose from 388,00 lbs. in February last year to 442,000 lbs. during the month under review.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Imports of piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk declined from 6 1/2 million yards in February last year to 4.2 million yards, of which Japan supplied 4.1 million yards as against 6 1/2 million yards in February a year ago. In the case of artificial silk mixed goods, imports dropped by nearly one-half to 848,000 yards owing to a fall in shipments from Japan—594,000 yards compared with 1.2 million yards in February last year. The bulk of the month's imports of artificial silk mixed goods (554,000 yards) consisted of artificial silk mixtures containing 50 per cent or more of cotton.

EXPORTS

There was a fairly pronounced fall in the exports of cotton yarn from British India during the month of February as compared with shipments in the same month a year ago, while exports of cotton piecegoods were also lower.

Cotton Yarn.—Shipments of cotton yarn of all descriptions totalled 3 million lbs. as compared with 4.6 million lbs. in February last year. Hongkong reduced her offtake by 800,000 lbs. to under 500,000 lbs.; exports to the Straits Settlements dropped by nearly 200,000 lbs. to 614,000 lbs.; despatches to European and Asiatic Turkey, which together were responsible for an offtake of nearly 400,000 lbs. in February last year, were conspicuous by their absence; while Aden and Dependencies took only 24,000 lbs. as compared with 150,000 lbs. in February last year. On the other hand, Burma improved her takings by 400,000 lbs. to 1.3 million lbs. The bulk of the month's exports (2.8 million lbs.) consisted of grey single yarns, of which exports for February last year amounted to 4.2 million lbs.

Cotton Piecegoods.—In the case of cotton piecegoods, shipments dropped from 14.8 million yards in February last year to 14.2 million yards. Burma improved her offtake by 2 1/2 million yards to 8.8 million yards, but exports to Ceylon dropped by 400,000 yards to 1.5 million yards. Despatches to the Straits Settlements fell away from 2.2 million yards to under 900,000 yards, while those to Siam also slumped from 145,000 yards to 12,000 yards. Shipments to Egypt and Iran, until recently two valuable markets for Indian goods, amounted to 172,000 yards and 1,000 yards respectively as compared with 935,000 yards and 123,000 yards in February a year ago. Shipments to Aden and Dependencies fell by 118,000 yards to 159,000 yards, while those to Bahrein Islands dropped from 154,000 yards to 69,000 yards. Takings by the Federated Malay States at 186,000 yards were 80,000 yards less. Nigeria improved her offtake by 200,000 yards to half a million yards. Portuguese East Africa maintained her takings at 156,000 yards. Tanganyika increased her offtake by 66,000 yards to 123,000 yards, while exports to Kenya Colony, Zanzibar and Pemba rose by 33,000 yards to 188,000 yards. Shipments to the United States of America amounted to 217,000 yards as compared with 170,000 yards in February last year.

The month's exports were made up of 5.5 million yards of grey, unbleached, goods; 522,000 yards of bleached goods; and 8.1 million yards of coloured, printed or dyed goods as compared with 5.1 and 8.8 million yards respectively in February last year.

METALS & POLITICS

Trade buying in the next two months will consist chiefly in covering requirements for the quiet summer season. The outlook, therefore, is not promising, and a major upward spurt of prices this spring appears unlikely. The statistical position of the London markets, however, continues to be satisfactory. Home warehouse stocks of copper amounted to 31,449 tons on March 31 and thus showed almost no change on the month. The lead stock figure, at 13,536 tons, was 440 tons lower than on February 28, while zinc stocks, at 24,321 tons, showed even a decline of 1,450 tons on the end of February total. The increase in tin stocks, noticeable since the middle of last year, has made headway in March, the total reaching 12,667 tons on March 31, against 11,143 tons a month before. Here, however, the rise was the direct result of the accumulation of the pool and, despite the high total of stocks, free supplies of tin are definitely scarce. No pressure from metal stocks is to be expected, therefore, even if the political uncertainty continues.

RHODESIAN COPPER

At the Rand Selection Corporation's annual meeting Mr. H. F. Oppenheimer, the chairman, referred inter alia to the growing development in the Rhodesian copper fields. Rhokana Corporation, the largest of the Rhodesian producers, was able at the end of last year, when production was derestricted, to raise its output to 13,000 tons a month. This fact suggests that the company's capacity must be well above the annual rate of 120,000 tons, so far believed to be its maximum. At the same time development at the N'change Mine, which was initiated during the copper boom in 1937, is making "excellent progress." Dewatering of old workings was completed early this year and the construction of the pilot plant is well advanced, and it is anticipated that this plant will be in operation within the next three or four months. The N'change deposit is the largest of the Rhodesian copper deposits, and its full development will add something like 120,000 to 150,000 tons per annum to the Rhodesian copper production capacity.

MILLS LOWER YARN PRICES

Market Very Steady

Bombay, May 2.

Inspite of very steady cotton prices especially during the latter part of the week there has been no improvement in yarn market where prices have continued to remain nominally unchanged with a quiet undertone at the close. Demand from consuming centres continues to remain very slack for the last several weeks. It is reported from various consuming districts that several mills round about those districts have further lowered their prices and have made sales of some of their varns to those districts at prices which are very negligible enquiries since late in hardly enable the Bombay mills to compete with them. The immediate requirements of such consuming districts having been satisfied in this way it is no wonder that there have been no important enquiries or offers for Bombay mills yarns at anything like reasonable prices and therefore no sales of importance have taken place during the week. As regards local market dealers have been constantly complaining about the absence of sales even for small lots and their stocks have accumulated and as the pressure for delivery from the mills continues some of them have been found rather nervous and have been trying to liquidate their stocks even at lower prices. As regards export markets there have been very negligable enquiries since late in spite of very low and attractive prices of yarns. There have been moderate enquiries from Rangoon, Singapore, Bangkok and Hongkong but most of them are of a price testing nature in as mush at actual business resulting is very small. On the whole in spite of steady cotton prices there has been no improvement in demand or prices of yarns and the future tendency therefore remains uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Prices have remained unchanged and no forward business of importance has been possible in Manchester yarns owing to very low prices of similar Japanese and Shanghai yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices have remained steady during the week but the undertone is still quiet and the future tendency is yet not hopeful. In case of grey, single and two fold yarns only a moderate demand is visible and even there the prices are much too low as compared with replacement costs. It seems as if there has been no confidence amongst the buyers in upcountry markets even at the present level of prices which are apparently low and attractive. As regards Mercerised yarns after continued decline during the last few weeks prices have remained very steady with a moderate turnover during the week. Speculative activities have been showing some improvement and dealers and consumers have now been feeling inclined to enter the market on account of the present very low and attractive prices of these yarns. Fresh forward business in Japanese yarns has been very restricted on account of very high replacing costs and also due to distant shipments quoted by Japanese Spinners. Exchange has remained unchanged during the week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The Official prices of the Italian Syndicate have remained unchanged during the week. Enquiries for low grade yarns have been plentiful from almost all important consuming districts both in Bright and Dull lustred yarns but sufficient stocks are not available and therefore it is reported that the buyers have been now trying to buy Japanese yarns in 3rd and 4th qualities. As regards superior qualities demand from mills continues to remain rather limited and it is reported that some of the mills have now been turning their attention to Japanese qualities as they find that on account of special and suitable packing as well as satisfactory qualities it pays them better to use Japanese 1st and 2nd qualities as compared with similar Italian qualities. As regards Japanese yarns, prices have remained irregular both in ready as well as for forward deliveries during the week. The future tendency continues to remain rather uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Steady cotton prices in the latter part of the week have tended to keep the quotations on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., rather unchanged with a steady undertone at the close. Turnover seems to have increased to some extent.

SUBSIDY PLAN

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., in their weekly report state:—

During the week the New York cotton market has advanced while those of Liverpool and Bombay have remained nearly steady. The main reason for this is the current talks for payment of Export Subsidy in U.S.A. Even in U.S.A there are difference of opinion in this matter.

Since some time past we see that in U.S.A. confidence in Roosevelt's policy grows decreasing. Informations received at present indicate that Subsidy Plan may not pass still in Congress.

Subsidy Plan may pass or some other scheme may be created instead of it but the main problem is that U.S.A. Government are now keen to sell their cotton more to the world as U.S.A. suffers from cotton constipation. On the other hand the economic condition of the world depresses day by day. Taxes of £942 million sterling have been imposed on 35 million people of England. Over and above this £380 million sterling are to be taken as loan to meet expenses. If these figures may be analysed and if, putting aside the number of unemployed, women, children (those doing no work) and old people, the number of tax payers only be taken into consideration, one can easily imagine what amount of tax will be paid per head, and after this can judge in what direction the energy of the country is diverted.

VAIN TALKS

Such a situation arises out of the vain talks about war, then if the real war breaks out, what would be the condition of the trade and the world? While imagining of it thinking power of one except a brave man would surely cease to work.

In these circumstances if consumption or prices for cotton increase, it will be considered to be a magic of one kind and the present economics will hardly succeed except creation of more difficulties while trying to do such a magic.

On the other hand European political situation grows more complicated. The lengthy speech delivered on Friday by German dictator is believed to be full of politics and prudence and is therefore interpreted in different ways. May the speech have helped to lengthen the period of war but no way for permanent peace becomes visible out of the whole speech. The whole situation can be summed up as 'Germany wants, on the other hand her demands are refused'. On one hand Herr Hitler has praised Great Britain while on the other hand he has declared Germany quite equal to Britain and has asked to fulfill her (Germany's) colonial demands by compromise. With this he has denounced Anglo-German naval treaty. Danzig possessed by Poland is required without further delay. It can be inferred from the speech that Germany may take measures in very near future to take over Danzig.

It may be that present demands are due to war preparations but otherwise in these circumstances it is quite impossible for any increase in world demand or any advance in trade or business.

JAVA SUGAR VERY FIRM

Local Stocks Small

Bombay, May 2.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review, local market for ready Java continued to remain very firm as the holders raised their selling limits almost every morning and prices jumped up by about one rupee per cwt within one week and reached a level not seen for last several years There was large speculative demand which was partly due to political crisis in Europe and activity of the foreign markets. Sugar position as it stands at present is considered very tight and this has influenced "Nivas' to raise their limit by further 25 cents and their present limit for W. C. India is Fl. 7.10 for deliveries from September onwards. On the whole there is an advance of about 10 annas in April/May, 8 annas in June July and 2 1/2 annas in September while ready is higher by one rupee per cwt. as compared with the prices ruling in the local market by the end of last week. It was reported that some direct business was placed in the market by the local importers for May/June/July for which heavy premiums were paid by the buyers. Locally there was considerable turnover between dealers and outsiders and good business was done by the dealers at advancing prices. There were offerings of German crystals in single bags on the basis of Rs. 6-15-0 per cwt. F.B.H. for May shipment but so far, no business has been placed in the market as the buyers are not interested except at much lower prices as compared with Java sugar

INDIAN SUGAR.

Locally there are very small stocks and ready prices are on the level of Java sugar. There is no interest in forward as prices ruling in supplying centres are very high. Cawnpore market was reported strong with a rise of 8 to 10 annas per maund.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York market, there was an all-round advance of 7 points while London Terminal market was higher by 6 1/2, 6 1/4 and 2d. in May, August and December positions respectively. Java market was reported strong for near positions and big premiums were paid by the buyers for nearby and June/July deliveries. As regards deliveries from September onwards, "Nivas" raised its limit by 25 cents viz to 7.10 cents per 100 Kilos. In the local market, there was limited interest for September onwards as large business has already taken place for these months and there are regularly profit taking sales at somewhat below Java Exporters' limits Tendency was reported to be upwards.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

Market for Indian sugar remained firm and was more or less active in sympathy with foreign sugar especially Java sugar. As regards foreign sugars, market was strong with a rise of 12 annas to 1 rupee per cwt. in near positions and about 4 to 8 annas in distant positions. There was large speculative interest and general view is that market has advanced very rapidly.

Shipment from Java during March 1939 amounted to 104,639 tons as compared with 85,619 tons in March 1939

GENERAL

The market for Java has advanced considerably during the week and it is difficult to forecast any opinion at present, as wild speculation is going on in the market which may result in rapid fluctuations at any time. Much will depend on the reports from foreign markets in the course of next few days.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London May 2.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.28
Paris	176.73
Berlin	11.67
Madrid sellers	42.25
Montreal	4.70 3/16
Amsterdam	8.78
Brussels	27.50 1/2
Milan	89.00
Berne	20.85 1/4

LONDON SEEDS

London May 2.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. May/June sellers	11/7/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. May/June sellers	12/10/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. May/June sellers	12/17/6
Rapeseed Toria May/June sellers	11/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. May/June sellers	10/7/6

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 2.

May	8.43
July	8.17
October	7.72
December	7.56
January	7.54
March	7.53
Middling spot	nominal 9.17

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, May 2.

May	8.58
July	8.30
October	7.79
Middling spot	8.95

NEW YORK

New York, May 2.

11 a.m. rep es.—	
May	8.45/8.45
July	8.24/8.24
October	7.71/7.71
Noon Cal	
May	8.45
July	8.23
October	7.72

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, May 2.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 2.

May	4.78
June	4.64
July	4.54
August	4.39
September	4.30
October	4.27
November	4.24
December	4.26
January	4.25
February	4.26
March	4.28
April	4.30
May	4.31
Middling suot	5.14
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
July	4.57
October	4 27

LONDON SILVER

London May 2.

Spot	20 5/16
Forward	20 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London May 2.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London May 2.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£68
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£67 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£79 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£104 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£66 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£91 3/4
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£91 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£104
Victory Bonds	£104
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London R.	£84
National Bank of India	£28 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, May 2.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality	unchanged

LINSEED OIL

London May 2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt May sellers	24/3
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. July/Aug. sellers	24/3

LONDON PRODUCE

London May 2.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe June sellers	21/4 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo May sellers	24
Wheat South Australian	unquoted

LONDON RUBBER

London May 2.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers	8

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 2

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest prices.
London Nigerian Tin Mines Ltd	£0 6 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 3 6
Turner and Newall	3 15 6
Associated Electric Industries	1 17 6
Attock Oil	2 15 0
Barsi Light Railways	51 0 0
Automatic Telephone and Elec Ordinary	2 2 0
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 2 0
Beira Railways	1 1 3
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0 12 0
Marconi International Marine	1 5 9
Western Union Telegraph	dol 19.75
General Electric Ordinary	3 18 0
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 0 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	0 14 9
International Railways of C America	dol 5.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 5 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 4 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 1 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 6
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 9
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 10.75
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 10 0
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	0 3 7½
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	0 17 6XD
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 16 9
Trust of Insurance Share Units	0 19 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	1 4 3.67 p.a. p.a.

LONDON STOCK ACCOUNTS

Receipts Decline And Rise In Expenses

Stock Exchange receipts were £27,723 lower at £503,186 in the year to 25th March last, according to the Trustees and Managers' report issued yesterday.

Expenses, including £15,000 (same) credited to buildings replacement account, £19,500 (against £9,000) to income-tax and £8,000 (£17,000) to provision for N.D.C., were £1,946 higher at £239,973. There remains a net revenue balance of £266,213, a decrease of £29,574.

REVENUE AND ALLOCATIONS

The revenue and allocations are as follow:—

Balance brought forward	£125,499
Net revenue of year	£266,213
	£391,712
Interim div. £5 per share (less tax)	£100,000
Leaving	£291,712
Final div. £7 10s per share (subject to tax) on 20,000 shares	£150,000
Carrying forward	£141,712

The total dividend of £12 10s per share compares with £14 for 1937-38.

The amount of entrance fees received and the average during the past three years are as follow:—

	1937	1938	1939
	£ s	£ s	£ s
Entrance fees	162,133 10	87,685 10	72,381 15
Average	87,584 0	88,065 5	87,400 5
	(1935-37)	1936-38)	(1937-39)

MORE MEMBERS

The report shows that members elected and readmitted compared as follows:—

	1938-39	1937-38
Paying subs. of £21	10	17
Paying subs. of £31 10s	475	517
Paying subs. of £42	1,192	1,254
Paying subs. of £52 10s	1,761	1,685
Paying subs. of £78 15s	34	39
Paying subs. of £105	723	697
	4,195	4,209
Less number of members resigned, etc.	142	161
	4,053	4,048

Total number of members and clerks (non-members) having entry to the floor of the House on 24th March, 1939, was 6,048, as against 6,206 on 24th March, 1938.

The following is the number of members acting as clerks:—

	24 Mar. 1939	24 Mar. 1938
Authorised	881	858
Unauthorised	76	72
	957	930

The number of clerks (non-members) was:—

	24 Mar. 1939	24 Mar. 1938
Authorised	707	779
Unauthorised	1,238	1,379
Settling Room	726	784

Proprietors on 1st January, 1876, when the new Deed of Settlement took effect, totalled 268. At the date of the 1937-38 report the number was 3,615. There are now 3,653 proprietors.

The report states that suitable A.R.P. equipment has been provided in the House and the staff has received the necessary technical training in first-aid and in antigas measures.

TIN STOCKS

According to Messrs. A. Strauss and Co., Ltd., the world's visible supply of tin declined in March by 780 tons to 32,872 tons. This decline was solely due to the lower Straits carry-over, which declined by nearly 2,000 tons last month. World shipments (new supplies), at 9,063 tons, were only 102 tons lower than in February, while world deliveries, at 8,187 tons, though still comparatively low, showed a rise of 1,856 tons on the month. The rate of new supplies has disappointed the market, while the rise in deliveries was only just up to expectations. Consequently the March statistics have hardly changed the tin outlook, which continues to be overshadowed by the pool's difficulties to sell, the high rate of recent over-exports, and the adverse effect of the political uncertainty on consumers' buying.

RAW SILK MARKET

With a much better consumption figure for America than was expected and stocks at a record low level, there has been a firmer tone in the raw silk market in the last two or three days. Actually, American consumption totalled 37,900 bales, compared with 33,219 bales in February and 40,000 bales in March, 1938. The trade was only anticipating a figure of around 30,000 bales. Stocks on April 1 totalled only 23,100 bales, and as stocks in transit amounted to only 25,000 bales it is clear that the long-talked-of shortage of supplies is now making its presence felt. The corresponding stock figures were 38,178 bales on March 1, and 41,700 bales on April 1 last year. Immediately prior to the news prices were rather weak, but after the Japanese holiday on Monday there was a sharp rise which has continued.

There has been very little business in the American market, and the trade is uncertain about the quality of old season silk, which coupled with high prices makes it rather a doubtful proposition. Thus there is a tendency for trade to wait, wherever possible, until new season's silk is available. British buyers have been very quiet, and it would appear that in not buying last week they have missed the market. It is quite possible that some will have to buy, because the general feeling is that the trade is short of cover.

China silk is still very scarce and the same remarks about old season silk and inferior quality apply as with Japans. Actually Chinas are rather weaker in price and have not yet responded to the rise in Japans. Italian silk is very scarce indeed, and operators here have had to refuse business. There have been purchases by Italy of Japanese cocoons, but these are probably solely for home consumption.

Prices to-day (Wednesday): Japan 85

TRIBUTE TO CAESAR

In his annual survey of British overseas investments published in the "Economic Journal", Sir Robert Kindersley is mainly concerned with the distribution between different securities. This famous yearly survey, however, still has a deep interest for all students of the Imperial tribute that flows in to the City of London from all parts of the world

British money is divided fairly evenly between Government and Municipal bonds and stocks on the one hand, and commercial investments on the other. Britain is a larger creditor to Governments than all the rest of the world put together. These figures given by Kindersley in his latest survey (Dec. 1938), show that the title "The World's Banker" is literally true.

Total Govt. & Municipal Bonds	Held in U.K.	Held abroad
	p.c.	p.c.
Dominion & Colonial Govts	88.7	11.3
Dominion & Colonial Municipalities	85.8	14.2
Foreign Govts.	58.2	41.8
Foreign Municipalities	72.6	27.4

British holdings in all these amount to £1,425,200,000.

In commercial investments, the distribution of British capital between different types of venture is shown below: (1937):

(Figures in thousands)	Capital	Interest and dividends
Dominion & Colonial Rails	250,200	7,685
Indian Rails	87,000	4,369
U. S. Rails	53,400	743
Foreign Rails	411,100	9,537
Banks	72,300	1,381
Breweries	7,400	908
Canals and Docks	7,200	2,080
Commercial & Industrial	184,900	16,052
Electric Light & Power	66,900	3,906
Financial, Land and Investment	143,400	3,341
Gas	9,800	667
Iron, Steel and Coal	23,300	968
Mines	239,200	31,839
Nitrates	10,700	252
Oil	124,000	17,513
Rubber	86,500	6,798
Shipping	18,700	882
Tea and Coffee	43,100	2,687
Telegraphs & Telephones	38,700	2,291
Tramways and Buses	46,900	1,226
Waterworks	6,200	324
Miscellaneous	3,000	364
	1,926,300 (in thousands)	122,052

The total amount of British money invested abroad has declined from £3,764 millions in 1936 to £3,753 millions in 1937. Income on the other hand has risen from £184 millions to £197.7 millions. An increase in investment income has taken place steadily ever since 1933, and in 1938 it was about 95 per cent of the 1930 level. But there has been a drop in the returns from Government securities and loan capital, usually regarded as the most stable form of investment (gilt-edged).

Kindersley points out that this is partly due to repayments and reductions in interest, but adds: "The status of foreign bond investments has undergone progressive deterioration, a development which has become still more pronounced owing to increasingly adverse political developments in the Far East, and the general worsening of the political situation in Europe during the past year."

Thus, without streying to far from his narrow statistical path, he implies the source of responsibility for Britain's declining revenue. He does not draw attention, however, to such open and flagrant instances as Germany's drastic reduction of interest payments in July 1933, unilaterally and without effective consultation.

ALUMINIUM EXPORT PRICE

The export price of aluminium was raised by £5 to £95 per metric ton (2,305lb.) last week, while the price for home delivery, at £94 per long ton (2,240lb.) remains unchanged. The increase in the export price reflects the excellent demand for the light metal in most countries, which is partly due to the expanding requirements for old-established uses and partly to the development of new fields of consumption. World production of aluminium had been in excess of consumption between 1933 and 1937, while the excess of production in 1938 was but small. As a result stocks have declined to a very low level. Based on the demand in the first quarter of 1939, it can be expected that world consumption this year will pass the limit of 600,000 tons for the first time in the history of the aluminium industry. In 1929 consumption totalled only 276,000 tons. The maintenance of the domestic price is probably due to the desire to discourage increased competition at home.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPRINT

MELBOURNE (By Mail.)

Australian Newsprint Mills Pty., Ltd., has placed orders for machinery and for hydro-electric power to enable a start to be made with a more than Rs. 42,000,000 industry which, it is hoped, will one day supply 100,000 tons yearly of Australia's newsprint needs, now imported.—"Australian News".

BARHIYA TAL DISPUTE

PATNA, April 29.

Following a conference of representatives of Government, zemindars and kisans, a tentative agreement is reported to have been reached in the Barhiya Tal agrarian dispute states a message from Monghyr. The dispute had recently been settled by an arbitration committee but had again been causing agitation among kisans and zemindars.

According to the present understanding about 84,000 bundles of attached crops at the Tal valued at about Rs. 50,000 will be thrashed under Government control and await the Committee's Award for distribution under its terms.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1939

Film Exhibitors' Conference

Fear Of Extinction Of Exhibitors' Trade

Need For Quality Pictures And Good Theatres

Distributors Trench On Exhibitors' Field: Govt. Must Help To End Scandal Of Resale Of Tickets

The following is the gist of the presidential speech of Mr. K. M. Mody, at the Film Exhibitors Conference on Wednesday morning:—

This Conference is unique because this is the first time as far as I am aware, that the Indian Film Exhibitors from different cities, towns and provinces have gathered together to consider the intricate issues before us and devise means and ways to ventilate our grievances and get the same redressed as far as practicable. The first thing I consider most important is the formation of the Exhibitors' Association. I implore you first to organize yourselves. Let there be an Exhibitors' Association for each of the film distributors' territory.

Quality Pictures

Another important problem for the exhibitors to-day is to get sufficient number of quality pictures which might help him to work the theatre profitably and pay for his overhead expenses.

With the progress of the industry the taste of the public has changed and they ask for better pictures every time. I fear that, owing to dearth of quality pictures the lot of some of our exhibitors do not seem to be too bright. I believe, our producers ought to take immediate measures to intensify their production activities.

Further, the distributors' activities in the sphere of exhibition have caused a great scare among the genuine exhibitors. They have started their activities not only in the key cities but also in small and big mofussil stations. Not only that, but they have without investing anything financially, have taken over the management of certain theatres in certain towns on profit-sharing terms owing to their controlling pictures. If such activities of the distributors are not checked, genuine exhibitors must suffer and they are compelled to bid good-bye to their legitimate trade.

Another important question to be discussed is the one of minimum guarantee. I am definitely of opinion that minimum guarantee must go and the pictures must be played on the merit of each picture on open percentage.

Now coming to the publicity materials like posters, etc., supplied by the distributors, the charges made by them are exhorbitant and, I am sure you will agree with me, when I state that the distributors have no right to profiteer from the sale of publicity.

Touring Talkies

I will draw your attention to the touring talkies travelling round the different parts of our country. I feel that these touring talkies contribute largely to development of the Indian Motion Industry. The history for the last so many years shows that periodical visits of such touring talkies to different small stations have made the public more cinema-minded and have thus created fresh avenues for a number of permanent theatres in India.

I have been told that very often these touring talkies find it very difficult to get a licence. This Conference should recommend to the Indian Motion Picture Congress to take up the case of these touring talkies proprietors with the government and have some uniform rules for all districts where these touring talkies visit.

Improvement In Theatres

Now, I must consider the problem of improving theatres and bring them up to a level of modern theatres with comfort and attention to the requirements of our patrons. I think that by looking to the amenities and comforts of the patrons and running the theatres under efficient management, with perfect sound the box-office receipts could be much improved. In this connection, I suggest that the landlords be compelled to spend some monies of the heavy rent received by them on the improvement of the theatres and the exhibitors do unite and try to obtain a favourable lease from the landlords.

In a big city like Bombay, I find that there is no uniformity of timings in different theatres. It is necessary to have one timing for one particular class of all theatres in Bombay.

Resale of Tickets

Another important point I wish to bring to your notice is the re-sale of cinema tickets just outside of our theatre gates. I am not quite aware of the situation in other mofussil stations but in cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Poona, Nagpur and other such important places there are people who have made

(Continued on page 10, column 5)

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, who presided over the first Indian Educational Film Conference in the St. Xavier's College Hall on Tuesday, addressing the gathering.

PROBLEMS OF FILM DISTRIBUTION

Plea For Touring Talkies For Villages

WHY TOO MANY THEATRES? WARNING AGAINST UNHEALTHY COMPETITION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The important part played by the distributor of films in the development of the Indian Motion Picture Industry was referred to by Lala Alopi Prasad Gupta, presiding over the All-India Film Distributors' Conference held in the pandal of the Motion Picture Congress this evening. The President said that though some of the leading producers of films accused the distributors of profiteering, there was no gainsaying the fact that the distributors had contributed a substantial share to the growth of the industry by securing a suitable market for the Indian films and establishing their reputation.

MINIMUM GUARANTEE

Referring to the problem of minimum guarantee, Mr. Gupta said that in the interests of the motion picture industry it would be better to substitute a collective minimum guarantee on the entire contract for all the pictures. Exhibitors had been raising a cry against distributors and were anxious to see that minimum guarantee was totally abolished. But in view of the present condition of the industry and the position of the producers it was not possible to abolish minimum guarantee.

PURCHASING OF PICTURES

Regarding the system of buying pictures for certain territories or for the whole of India, Mr. Gupta said that though such purchases had enabled some distributors to grow rich over-night, in most cases it had meant the financial suicide of the distributors concerned.

The President sounded a note of warning against unhealthy competition in cities or towns by the opening of too many theatres resulting in the deterioration of the motion picture trade. Distributors, he said, should encourage the building of theatres in places where there was scope for films.

PLEA FOR UNITY

Mr. Chandulal Shah who inaugurated the Conference said that the purpose of the Conference was to achieve unity among distributors whose contribution to the growth of the cine-industry was substantial. Mr. Shah urged the formation of an association of distributors so that they could give effect to the resolution passed at the Conference.

The Conference passed nearly twenty resolutions regarding problems connected with the distribution of films. One of the resolutions urged exhibitors to take immediate steps to renovate such of the theatres against which the public had complaints and provide them with comforts. The part played by touring talkies in popularising motion pictures in villages was referred to in another resolution which emphasised the need for this system of touring talkies in an agricultural country.

A FILM INDUSTRIAL BANK?

Organisation of a Central Information and Statistical Bureau and establishment of a "film industrial bank" to help all branches of the industry were urged by the Conference through a third resolution.

On the question of minimum guarantee, the Conference passed the following resolution:—

"Whilst admitting that it is necessary to protect the interests of the producers whose pictures are exploited for exhibition by the distributors, this Conference of the Indian Motion Picture Distributors places on record its view that the present system of distributing pictures on a minimum guarantee is not in the interests of the film industry and urges upon all producers that distribution should be granted without asking minimum guarantee from the distributors."

TO CHANGE HEART OF FASCIST POWERS

Swami Begins Fast For 21 Days

MADURA: April 30.

With a view to bringing about unity among the people of this country and to register disapproval of Totalitarian States like Germany, Italy and Japan, who were on the war-path, through boycott of the goods of these countries. Swami Balasubramaniam commenced yesterday a fast for 21 days.

The Swami has taken his seat in a cave in Tiruparankundram hill, known as Pandavar Sayanam. He hopes that fasting and prayer will be held in the fulfilment of his vow.

A large gathering of people were present when the Swami entered on his fast.

The Debt Conciliation Boards, established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Vyara, Dabhoi, Kodinar and Patan divisions disposed of 31 applications in the month of March, 1939 Debts amounting to Rs. 13,769 due from 13 persons were scaled down to Rs. 10,256. The percentage of reduction works out to 25.7.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

quiry Committee hold is responsible for the anti-Indian riot.

Indo-British Trade Agreement

CERTIFICATION CONDEMNED

The Council of the National Liberal Federation condemns the action of the Government of India in first concluding the Indo-British Trade Agreement notwithstanding the knowledge that it did not meet with the complete approval of the non-official advisers appointed by themselves and then further worsen the terms thereof against India by imposing an additional duty on the imports of foreign cotton and thus conceding more to Lancashire than Lancashire had agreed to accept, even before the said Agreement was presented to the Indian Legislative Assembly for their consideration.

The Council further protests against the action of the Government of India in certifying a bill to implement the Agreement notwithstanding its rejection by the Indian Legislative Assembly by a substantial majority."

Plea For Protection Of Coastal Towns

LIBERAL FEDERATION RESOLUTIONS

"Great Apprehensions" About Taxation By Congress Govt.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India was held in Bombay on Saturday last.

The Hon. Mr. Prakash Narayan Sapru, the Chairman of the Council presided and among those present were Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Principal Joag, Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. B. N. Gokhale.

The following resolutions were adopted.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

In view of the menacing International situation, the Council of the National Liberal Federation of India deplores the comparatively defenceless position of coastal towns which are exposed to aerial raids and urges upon the Government of India to take effective steps for providing the necessary protection to Indian life and property in the event of a war. It also urges upon the Government a bolder policy for enlisting public co-operation by associating Indians to a larger extent in the effectual carrying out of these measures.

CONGRESS GOVTS. AND NEW TAXATION

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India views with great apprehension the policy of the various Congress Governments in introducing measures entailing heavy burden of taxation and thus imperilling the financial equilibrium and credit of the country thereby disabling themselves from carrying out beneficial measures in the field of social reform, education and standard of living which are urgently necessary.

SEPARATION OF THE JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India strongly deplores the reluctance of the Provincial Governments and especially Governments of the Congress Party to bring about the much-needed and long delayed reform of the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions and urges upon them the immediate necessity of effecting such separation.

The Position Of Indians Overseas

SOUTH AFRICA

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India reiterate opposition of Indians in this country and in South Africa to the appointment of the Asiatic Land Laws Commission, as being inconsistent with their demand for removal of statutory disabilities to which Asiatics are at present subject in regard to ownership and occupation of land and urges on the Indian community to decline to have anything to do with the Report of the Commission and to persist in their legitimate demands. Further it condemns the policy of segregation of the Union Government in seeking to prevent what they call "further penetration by coloured persons in European areas" and gradual elimination of mixed areas. This Council regrets that the Government of India should have entered into a trade pact with a country which makes such invidious racial discrimination against Indians.

KENYA

The Council deplores that notwithstanding vehement opposition of Indians here and Kenya, His Majesty's Government have thought fit to promulgate the Kenya (Highlands) Order-in-Council, 1939, which has vested an invidious administrative practice with statutory effect. This Council declines to regard the omission in the said Order to define the phrase "privileged position" as in the remotest degree meeting with the objection raised by the Indians to the said Order. This Council urges the Government of India to protect against the formation of the Highlands Board with very wide powers for protection of interests of white races and of advising the Governor on all matters relating to the disposition of land in the Highlands, as this Board will in practice accentuate the privileged position of Europeans. This Council strongly resents that in the said Order preference is given even to non-British subjects of European race over Indians in the matter of alienation of lands in the Highlands.

CEYLON

This Council reiterates its protest against the Village Communities' Ordinance Amendment which continues to deprive the Indian estate labourers of franchise, though they form the bulk of the 700,000 Indians resident in Ceylon and urges on the Government of India to stiffen their attitude with regard to this question.

This Council also view with concern the manifestation of anti-Indian feelings among natives of the islands and their demand to squeeze out some 10,000 Indians from Government service and calls upon the Government of India to raise a vigorous protest against any such discriminatory move against Indians on racial grounds.

Burma Riots

The Council of the National Liberal Federation of India desires to draw pointed attention to the findings of the Burma Riot Enquiry Committee which go to prove the most precarious condition in which Indians appear to be living in Burma. The Council trusts that the Government of India will take effective steps to obtain from the Government of Burma that their status as British Subjects will be upheld and that they will in the future suffer no disabilities simply because they are Indians and that the Government of Burma will take such measures as will ensure the future safety of life and property of Indians. The Council urges that the Government of India should obtain satisfactory assurances from the Government of Burma that adequate compensation shall be paid to Indians for loss of life and property during the period of riots and disturbances in that province.

The Council further urges the Government of India to see that the Government of Burma takes steps to curb the spirit of lawlessness particularly rampant among the Pongys which the Enberal Federation strongly con-

(Continued in Col. 5.)

CHARLIE CHAN — ESCAPE?

UNMASKING THE MAN THEY HAVE KNOWN AS CAPTAIN HARTLEY AS THE JEWEL THIEF, GRISSAC, CHARLIE CHAN ACCUSES HIM OF MURDERING THE REAL HARTLEY.
AH! FOR SOME TIME I KNOW YOU ARE NOT REAL CAPTAIN HARTLEY, BUT I SEEK PROOF! HERE IN POCKET IS REAL CABLEGRAM FROM INSPECTOR DUFF! LISTEN!
"YOUR MESSAGE SET US ON TRAIL. UNIDENTIFIED BODY WHICH WAS WASHED UP ON BANK OF THAMES IS UNQUESTIONABLY THAT OF CAPTAIN GERALD HARTLEY...
"...MAN ON BOARD VICTORIA MUST BE IMPOSTOR"!
AS CHARLIE READS THE MESSAGE, GRISSAC'S EYES ARE LIKE JETS OF FIRE, SEARCHING WILDLY FOR A MEANS OF ESCAPE... SUDDENLY....
THERE IS A SPLINTERING CRASH AS THE MURDERER JUMPS THROUGH A WINDOW..
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Alfred Andriola

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